Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 191 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
13th September.	Margha*	8258	
22nd "	Merkara*	8235	
27th "	Malta	6084	
4th October	Karmala	8983	
11th "	K.F. August		Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
16th Sept.	Khiva	8047	To China
23rd "	Plassy	7846	To Australia
30th Oct.	Dunera	8414	To China
5th Oct.	Morea	10 9	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.		
1 th Sept.	Lighting		Karachi and P. Gulf
15th "	Lhasa		Karachi direct.
25th "	Taroba		Do

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept	17th Sept
Fushimi Maru	G. Muramatsu	4864	6th Sept	16th Sept
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	4th Sept	20th Sept	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept	17th Sept	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	rd Oct	14th Oct	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Wasa Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar,
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yonai
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT [illegible] opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 869.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve	Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Pechawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

APITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£3,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 320 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Twingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. KIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 997.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
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SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
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QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
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We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 57,46,600
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pranjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.). (Ex-officio).
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SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Re. 5 (five) only. "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. Postage extra, direct from the importers.
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Persian Hair Dye.

India's Best Very

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

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Price Rs. 2.

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HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

No. 96

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

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D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT

near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for strong, bright light for Kerosene

Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.

Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.

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Patent Chimney Manufacturers,

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O B. 783.

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SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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ENTIRELY HARMLESS FOR HUMAN BEINGS AND ANIMALS
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Fort, Bombay

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

NO MORE OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY.

"To make gold", says *Le Figaro*, a French journal of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal, youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brow-Sequard's famous discovery.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising."

The great paper, *Le Temps* of Paris, is not less emphatic in its praise of this Elixir:—"The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L'Echo de Paris*:—"The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU. the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid."

L'Evenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this: chlorosis, anaemia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir and cures in great number, are an every day occurrence."

La France Moderne speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the ELIXIR GODINEAU. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged, youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world, long life, long youth and long cheeriness?"

MADON SONS & Co., Chemists,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay. Price Rs. 16 per bottle. Course of 3 Bottles at Rs. 45. Delivered post free to any part of India, Burma and Ceylon.

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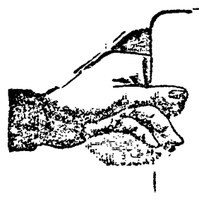
BOMBAY—7.



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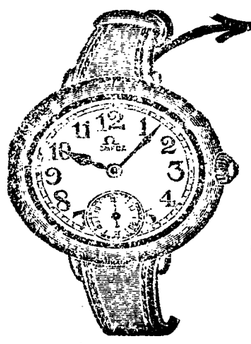

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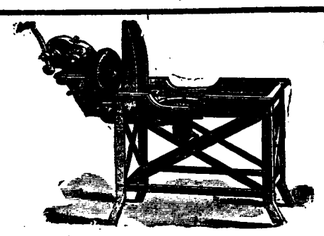

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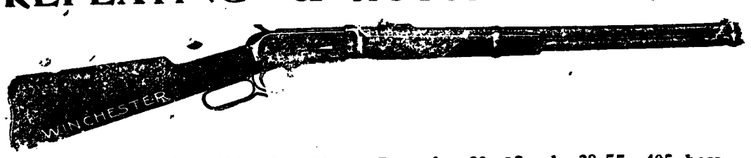

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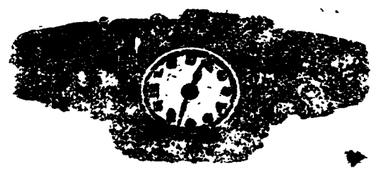

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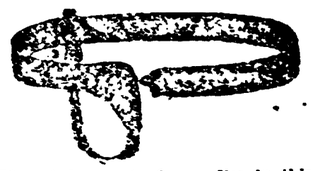

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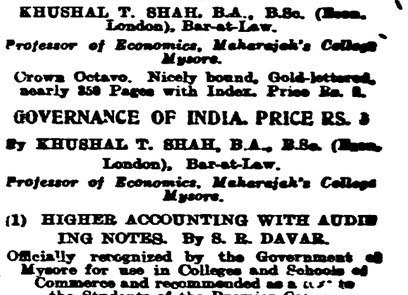
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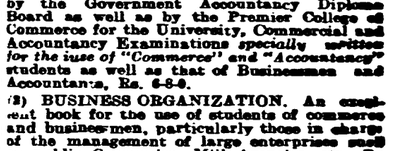

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TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW at Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandora, facing the Sea. Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent., etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

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(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE BREACHES on the B. B. and C. I. Railway having been repaired, the Bombay-Peshawar Mail will from the 11th instant resume running by the direct route.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1919. 4589

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LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS.

THE NEXT COURSE BEGINS OCTOBER 20th. Twenty candidates will be admitted. Ten places are reserved in the first instance for Punjab College Librarians, five for librarians of Government institutions and Public libraries. Other candidates must have either passed an Intermediate Examination or read up to the B. A. standard of any Indian University. Preference will be given to graduates. Applications for admission must reach THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN by September, 30th. 4597

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ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED.

TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for work, commencing October 1st.

Candidates must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers and had satisfactory experience of carrying out work in connection with earthwork, road construction, drainage and building construction. Experience in reinforced concrete work is also desirable.

The pay of the appointments is Rs. 350—25—450 with the prospect of promotion by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 provided a certificate of efficiency is obtained on reaching the grade of Rs. 450.

Applications should reach this office not later than noon on the 20th September, 1919.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

4567

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 20th September, 1919.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1919.
2. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1919. 4310

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, have been declared namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on Preference Shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per Share free of Income Tax Ordinary Shares.

Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income Tax Deferred Shares.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 13th October between the hours of 11-30 a.m., to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 22nd September, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 5th October, 1919, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents. 4466

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR CLERKS.

SEVEN SHORTHAND TYPISTS, must be thoroughly competent in both Shorthand, typewriting and general correspondence work.

FIVE ACCOUNTS CLERKS, must be thoroughly acquainted with accounts, preference will be given to those having experience of Engineering Accounts.

Initial pay in both cases will be according to the qualifications of the applicant.

Applications should reach this Office by noon on the 20th instant.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

4568

NOTICE.

RECRUITMENT OF FORESTERS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.

EXAMINATION of Candidates to qualify for Foresters' and Junior Clerks' Posts will be held at THANA in the Divisional Forest Office, on 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1919, at 12 o'clock on the first day and at 8 a.m., on others Particulars in leaflet form can be had on application to any Divisional Office in English for clerk candiates, and at Range Offices in vernacular for Forester candidates.

W. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

Nasik, 2nd August, 1919. 3809

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR OVERSEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts:—15 SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OVERSEERS.

Applicants must have had a regular training in Civil Engineering and general experience on works, preference will be given to those holding recognized Engineering Degrees. All candidates must be efficient in surveying, levelling and estimating.

The pay is graded from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10 and subject to a certificate of efficiency being obtained when the grade of Rs. 150 is reached.

The initial pay will be governed by the qualifications and experience of the candidate in each case.

4 DRAUGHTSMEN on Rs. 60 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 by increments of Rs. 10 per annum with a further prospect of rising to Rs. 130 provided an efficiency certificate is obtained.

The initial pay will be ruled by the qualifications of the candidate in each case.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to this Office not later than noon on September 20th.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

4569

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made upto 9 months ending 31st March, 1919.
2nd.—To declare a dividend
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Madhowjee Damodher Thackersey as an additional member on the Board of Directors.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1919-1920 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Sd) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay 22nd August, 1919.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 8th September, 1919, to the 25th September, 1919, both days inclusive. 4414

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MULJI HARIDAS MILLS

CAPITAL RS. 50,00,000 FIFTY LAKHS (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

DIVIDED INTO 5,00,000, FIVE LAKHS SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

THE PROMOTERS of the above mills beg to announce to the public that the shares of the value of Rupees 45,00,000 forty-five lacs have already been subscribed for. In order to give to the public an opportunity to subscribe to the capital of the Company the Promoters offer shares of the value of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lacs) for subscription. No license has as yet been obtained from the Government to start the Company as a limited concern. The Promoters are prepared to receive applications for subscription to the extent of Rupees 5,00,000 (five lacs) along with a sum of Rs. 2 (two) per each share as a deposit pending the registration of the Mills as a Limited Company. Intending applicants for shares should send their applications with the required deposit amount to the Promoters' Bankers the Central Bank of India, Ltd. No application will be received after 4 p.m. (S.T.) of Monday the 15th September 1919. The Promoters do not bind themselves to give the number of shares applied for or any shares whatever to any applicant.

Printed form for the application can be had from the office of the Promoters' Attorneys Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4628

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 10 hours in connection with the weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday.

The Timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	10	0
Muttra Junction	,,	12	20
Bayana	,,	13	41
Kotah Junction	,,	17	48
Rutlam	,,	22	14
Baroda	,,	2	42
Bombay (Alexandra Dock, Ballard Pier Station)	Arr.	11	0

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains.

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 6-50 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-35 hours Thursday.

No. 24 Down leaving Kalka at 0-45 hours Friday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited and they will be allotted by the Station Superintendent, Delhi only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager

Bombay, 23rd August, 1919. 2915

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919, at 4-15 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1919.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Madhavji Damodher Thackersey as an additional member.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1919.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 25th September, 1919, (both days inclusive. 4416

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made upto 9 months ending 31st March, 1919.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Madhowjee Damodher Thackersey as an additional member on the Board of Directors.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1919-1920. and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1919.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th Sept., 1919 to the 25th September, 1919 both days inclusive 4415

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SITES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

ABOUT 500 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay will shortly be available for allotment to companies, firms, or individuals for industrial purposes. Part of the area contains clay suitable for brick or pottery manufacture.

2. A map of the whole area can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Information regarding the conditions on which sites will be allotted, and forms of application, can also be obtained.

3. Applications for sites will be received up to 30th September, 1919.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Bombay. 4318

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the ninth day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Sixty lakhs, by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of Rupees Two hundred and fifty each.

II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following, that is to say:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 69, as Article 69A.

69A. The two meetings required to pass a special resolution may be called by one and the same Notice and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolution being validly passed at the first meeting.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Registered Office,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4614

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INDO MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Suez and Port Said the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1919.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of GIRDHARLAL GOVINDJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately a partner in the firm of Harjivan Dharsey Iron Merchants .....Deceased.

NAROTAM GOVINDJI, the brother of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Jackeria Musjid Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 2nd day of September, 1919.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Petitioners' Attorneys. 4630

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDHRINATH KASHINATH TELANG and DWARKANATH KASHINATH TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client, KHOJA FAZALBHAI LUDHA ESLIJI, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagaun, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 2410, Old Survey No. 581 and New Survey No. 3685, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4754 (1, 2, 3), 4755 (1 AD), 4757, 4758 (1, 2, 3), 4759, (1, 2, 5, 4A, 4, 5), Street Nos. 8, 6A, 6AA, 6A, 6A1, 4, 5, 5A, 5B, 6, 6C, 6D, 6E, 6EE, 6F, and containing by admeasurement 11,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Mazagaun Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Government and partly by the property of Byramji Jijibhoy, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Bombay Flour Mills Co., Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Khimji Hirji.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4634

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BARSI COTTON GINNING FACTORY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 9th day of September, 1919, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt in Chambers by Chunilal Jamnadas, one of the creditors and contributories of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt in Chambers, on the 10th day of October, 1919, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up the said Company, subject to supervision of the Court under the above Act, may appear at the time of the hearing by his attorney or counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 12th September, 1919.

4631

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA MEGHJI GHELLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and erections standing thereon, situate at Chunam Kiln Road (now Lamington Road), bearing Collector's Old Nos. 417 and 418 and New Nos. 13921 and 13924, Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 2, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1793 and 1794 and Street Nos. 2 and 3, and containing by admeasurement three hundred fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Bora Mahomed Narroodin, on the West by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, on the North by the property of Jankooji Thakoorji and Dharmadas Devidas and on the South by the property formerly belonging to the Estate of Ghella Asnal, but now of Dwarkadas Lallooobhai and Nitiesen Dwarkadas.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4621

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTAM NARAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to my clients Mr. MAGANLAL TRIBHOWANDAS and his wife Bai VIDYAGAURI of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi Post, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground since redeemed together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khataralli Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1216, Old Survey No. 471, New Survey No. 7560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1011, Street No. 13 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public passage called the Khataralli Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the late Framji Cawasji, on or towards the North by the house of Sunderji Kapuji, on or towards the South by the property of Bapa Balaji.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

MANGALDAS I. MEHTA,
Purchaser's Vakil.

4609

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client one KAIKHOSHRO MUNCHERJI ADENWALLA has contracted to sell to Messrs. ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHAI IBRAHIM ALLIBHAI, and ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI, who are also our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situated, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 2,006 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 221, New No. 2120, Old Survey No. 53, New Survey No. 7054, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3376 (1), 3376 (2), 3377, and Street Nos. 1, 2, and 1A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by Cultiandas Building belonging to Gulabchand Motichand Damania, on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the North by the Shastri Hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

4585

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 183 BAGS KOPRA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Narsi Jethabhai and Co., at their shop, opposite to the Police Chowkey, Bhat Bazaar, and on account, and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. (Ali Mahomed Haji Abdul Sakul:—

183 bags kopra, Calicut.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PAPER CLIPS, RUBBER-ERASERS, LEATHER-BELTS, RED-OCHRE, TABLE FAN, BIG SAFE, MOTOR CYCLE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and black-wood artistic furniture, such as, silk tapestry, lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-top centre table, office writing tables, cane arm chairs, curzon chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and panel door cup-board, single glass door almyrahs, table and wall mirrors, plain, carved and tiled tea-poys, book-shelf; towel racks, dirty-cloth basket, tapestry and leather lined chairs, sofas, wooden bedsteads, etc.

By order of an office concerned:—

1 Office writing table, 6 cane chairs, 1 pair glass-door cup-boards, 1 revolving chair, book-racks, etc.

By order of a private gentleman

1 big safe 50 in. by 35 in.

By order of the concerned:—

150 dozen rubber-erasers.

About 4,000 boxes, paper-clips.

About 75 dozen leather-belts.

20 kegs' Red-Ochre.

By order of a gentleman:—

1 motor cycle, "Lion Peugout", 2.35 horse-power, fix-engine, quite in working order.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH COTTON

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Seth Chaniram Jasraj's Cotton Jetha at Colaba by order of Messrs. Doorgadat and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gadmul Gumanmul.

Delivery order No. 2367.

100 bales Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 KEGS AMERICAN LITHARGE FLAKES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durant and Paul.

No. 221/242—22 kegs each 100 lbs American Litharge Flakes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within three days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES THE TATA MILLS GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Pappiah Chetty Bros., of Bangalore, the following goods:—

10 bales the Tata Mills, Grey Dhooties, Cypher No. 1405. 40in. by 5¾ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1445, 44in. by 6¾ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1475, 47in. by 7¾ yards, in each 150 pieces.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 440 PIECES ENGLISH WHITE NENSOOKHS.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Multanchand Laxminarayan and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

115 pieces English White Nensookhs No. 4545 (slightly damaged).

150 pieces English White Nensookhs No. 5656 (slightly damaged).

115 pieces English White Nensookhs No 6767 (slightly damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES LIGHT-WEIGHT SHIRTINGS OF THE SPRING MILLS.

ON MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Shivsyamal Shivdayal and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

5 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.

10 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 4150, 7 lbs.

2 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.

3 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 9150, 9½ lbs.

10 bales each 50 pieces light-weight shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 11150, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., at their godown at Ranil Lane, No. 3, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo.

28 bales Sindh American cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLES

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.

15 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 37/14, S. W. G., 2,500 mgs., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cables Works of Osaka (Japan).

8 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 19/18, S. W. G., 2,500 mgs., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works of Osaka (Japan).

16 coils Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cables, size 3/22 S. W. G., 600 M. G. S., manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works of Osaka (Japan).

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 531.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as: drawing rooms suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

2 binoculars and one gold radium wrist watch.

One large size billiard table by John Roberts, with accessories, one electric alternate current table fan.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajarmal Kapurchand Shah, an Insolvent.

Assorted piecegoods such as chintz, sarees, dhoties, grey long cloth, wearing apparels, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred *vis-a-vis*.

1 secondhand bicycle.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

The Lalita-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandali

WILL STAGE

MANAPAMANA

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

ON

Friday the 19th September 1919 at 8-30 p.m, (S.T.)

IN AID OF

The Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.

Public patronage earnestly Solicited

— RATES —

Orchestra (Front)	..	Rs. 5/-
„ (Back)	..	„ 4/-
Dress Circle (Front	..	„ 3/-
„ (Beck)	..	„ 2/-
Ladies Boxes per seat		„ 2/-
First Class (Front)	..	„ 2/8
„ (Back)	..	„ 1/8
Second Class..	..	„ 1/-
Pit ..	..	As. 8

Seats can be booked at the **Elphinstone College** between 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., at the Student's Brotherhood, Lamington Road between 5 and 7 p.m., and at **Govardhandas Buildings** 2, Second Floor near **West-End Cinema** and at the **Victoria Theatre** on the evening of the performance.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

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MISS FANNIE WARD

IN

"A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE"

An Extra Selected

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STAR-PHOTOPLAY
IN 5 Acts

A warm-hearted story of the Land of Lotus, where peach and cherry blossom drift down the breezes like snow.

Time:

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Every Sat. & Sun. 5. p.m
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3 P.M.

Prices:

Boxes Rs. 8. Sofa Seats 2. Tip Ups 1-8
Reserved Rs. 1. 1st Class As. 8.
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Brand new Copies of the Popular Universal Serials:—

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MYSTERY SHIP „ 36 „ „ **BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER**

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ALSO SOME MORE COPIES OF:—

BRASS BULLET . . in 36 parts featuring **JACK MULHALL & JUANITA HANSEN**

LURE OF THE CIRCUS „ 36 „ „ **EDDIE POLO**

Coming Shortly

THE RED GLOVE in 36 parts featuring MARIE WALCAMP

ELMO THE MIGHTY „ 36 „ „ **ELMO LINCOLN Hero of "Tarzan of the Apes" and Grace Cunard.**

For further particulars apply to

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Heera House, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

(For other Amusements see page 7)

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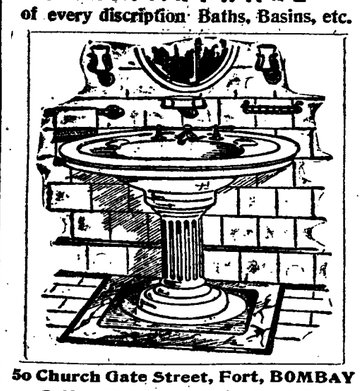
of every discription Baths, Basins, etc.



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14 years' Practical experience
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Messrs D. M. Dastoor & Co.
Eye-sight Tested free
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Lenses and Frames of all kinds
Supplied at very moderate rates
Repairs a speciality.
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FOR MAIN DRIVING AND ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY.
Manufactured from the finest quality of American Cotton.
SOLID WOVEN UNDER HIGH TENSION.
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Heavily calendered and well stretched.
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	Rs.
Treacher's Special Liqueur Brandy ...	7-0 bot.
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Offices.—
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This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

Pay no more than the Right Price.
We stock only the BEST
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Provisions,
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also
Oilman Stores &
Smoker's Requisites.
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Hornby Road, Fort,
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YOUR SPORTING BATTERY
IS INCOMPLETE
WITHOUT A
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RIFLES

IN SINGLE SHOT, REPEATER AND AUTOMATIC TYPES.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
ARMS & AMMUNITION MART,
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY, 6.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER"

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Rainfall has decreased in North-east India and the Peninsula, and both monsoon currents are very weak at present. The rainfall has been nearly general in Madras, Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Saugor Island, one inch; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, three quarters; Mussooree, three; Sholapur, Bijapur, a quarter; Madura one and half; Salem, two; Bellary, one; Kurnool, a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease of rainfall in North-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.915 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.796 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 ,,
Minimum do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.S.E.ENE.E.WWW.
Movement of Wind	108 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.09 Inches.
Total fall during month	1.49 ,,
Do. do. year	60.07 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m	ft. in.
Fri.	12	m 0 19	28 11	12	m 6 12	16 1
		0 30a	28 9		6 31a	14 8
Sat.	13	m 1 2	29 0	13	m 6 55	16 7
		1 8a	29 5		7 8a	14 8
Sun.	14	m 1 46	25 8	14	m 7 40	17 5
		1 50a	23 9		7 50a	15 0
Mon.	15	m 2 35	26 1	15	m 8 29	18 6
		2 35a	26 11		8 41a	15 9
Tues.	16	m 3 24	27 8	16	m 9 30	19 9
		3 31a	25 10		9 44a	16 9
Wed.	17	m 4 45	26 6	17	m 11 5	20 8
		4 39a	24 11		11 5a	17 7
Thur.	18	m 6 9	26 1	18	0 48a	20 8
		6 0a	24 5			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 12 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 25m.	Sunset 6h. 45m
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 44m.
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 43m
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 42m
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 41m
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d. 7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d. 9h.	24-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d. 3h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d. 16h.	8-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th September, 1919, was 29.102 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Temperature is in defect at Hissar both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri; night temperature is generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in south-west Rajputana and are clear elsewhere. Humidity remains in excess at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Rajputana, while the former alone is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Neemuch where the sky is clear. Night temperature is lower than usual at several stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Berar; night temperature is below the average in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur reports 0.35in. and Bijapur 0.24in. Skies are clear of lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north of the division. Day temperature has fallen in the south, but continues above normal in the north.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan, Bellary reporting 1.09in. Elsewhere weather has been dry and the sky is practically clear to the north of lat. 24 deg. N. Temperature remains low in Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces and has fallen in the area of rain in the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely except in the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th September, 1919:—

There has been a further increase of rainfall in the Peninsula. Rainfall has ceased for the time being in Central and northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dinajpur, Darjiling, Purnea three inches; Naya Dumka one and a half; Chakrata three-quarters; Parbhani one and a half; Chitaldrug a half; Kurnool one; Cocanada three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY THE 12th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (11th)	91.0	81.0	82	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.0	78.8	81	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	92.2	82.1	84	..	0	—0.17
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.6	77.5	62	..	7.95	+3.26
Rawalpindi	93.5	71.0	55	..	25.44	+15.13
Lahore	96.8	75.7	68	..	16.58	+2.65
Hissar	94.7	71.1	72	..	8.08	—3.21
Ambala	94.7	76.1	65	..	19 98	—1.46
Delhi	91.8	74.9	71	..	18.44	—6.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.0	73.1	71	..	28.52	+7.13
Mainpuri	89.0	73.8	81	..	33.15	+1.18
Jhansi	88.9	72.2	78	..	50.86	+21.06
Cawnpore	89.0	75.1	75	..	35.33	+4.90
Allahabad	89.2	74.8	80	..	31.54	+0.96
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100.9	77.8	64	..	0.20	—1.95
Karachi	81.2	75.9	85	..	2.33	—3 49
Ajmer	84.2	71.6	74	..	11.55	—5.48
Jaipur	89.5	68.2	69	..	21.75	+1.87
Kotah	87.8	73.6	66	..	25.05	+2.47
Mount Abu	69.8	59.4	94	..	87.48	+35.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.4	72.1	75	..	7.78	—4.92
Dwarka	84.3	75.3	81	..	9.88	—3.34
Veraval	83.1	77.8	86	..	12.43	+20.52
Rajkot	90.4	70.2	76	..	28.80	+6.11
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	71.2	73	..	13.14	—7.20
Surat	88.6	75.8	78	..	33.69	—2.10
Ahmedabad	92.4	73.8	83	..	26.29	+0.41
Deesa	89.0	68.7	83	..	43.55	+22.49
Neemuch	84.3	72.3	87	..	23.95	—0.09
Indore	86.6	67.1	88	..	44.31	+16.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	70.9	76	..	71.47	+25.27
Saugor	85.2	66.8	81	..	55.38	+18.09
Hosangabad	86.7	68.8	84	..	60.44	+20.52
Khandwa	88.0	68.5	81	..	22.88	—1.04
Akola	92.7	71.8	69	..	20.95	—2.58
Amraoti	91.8	69.9	69	..	15.70	—9.50
Nagpur	90.8	71.6	69	..	43.60	+4.71
Chanda	91.5	71.0	71	..	32.48	—9.02
Raipur	87.9	75.7	75	..	53.42	+13.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	77.1	86	..	59.96	—2.82
Ratnagiri	86.3	74.7	77	..	81.89	—7.25
Marmugoa	84.8	—	90	..	89.23	+1.18
Karwar	85.1	75.9	94	..	95.46	—8.28
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.2	66.5	68	..	12.75	—2.40
Ahmednagar	87.8	66.6	72	..	11.09	—8.57
Poona	86.0	69.4	84	..	13.17	—4.58
Sholapur	84.4	69.8	79	0.35	13.89	—4.08
Bijapur	86.7	68.7	83	0.24	5.63	—5.11
Belgaum	82.2	65.3	81	..	39.40	—7.64
Aurangabad	91.8	66.4	60	..	12.93	—7.25
Hyderabad	90.0	70.5	70	..	20.25	—11.54
Hyderabad	88.6	69.9	74	0.05	18.08	—2.22
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	75.8	84	..	88.50	—19 45
Calicut	86.8	72.1	87	..	69.89	—15.06
Cochin	89.8	75.7	80	0.20	66.41	—2.88
Colombo	86.3	74.6	94	0.01	13.28	—5.18
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	77.2	70	..	16.39	—2.91
Bellary	89.5	71.5	66	1.09	4.43	—3.90
Cuddapah	90.4	75.2	82	0.15	16.45	+1.34
Madras	94.5	77.0	72	..	12.58	—0.04
Bangalore	82.3	66.9	91	0.07	13.58	—1.66
Coimbatore	92.7	75.6	72	0.02	8.88	—1.98
Trichinopoly	100.0	72.9	74	0.05	8.02	—0.25
Negapatam	92.2	77.3	75	—	9.37	+0.89

GUJARAT NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Sept. 9

For the week ending September 4th, Ahmedabad registered 224 deaths from all causes, out of which cholera claimed three victims. Bai Lalita, widow of the late Sheth Fulchand Motilal has donated a sum of Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Library of Ahmedabad in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.

A few days ago, a man was fined Rs. 50 at Nandod for giving a caste-dinner to some 15 or 20 persons more than the maximum fixed, namely 50 persons. When he pleaded ignorance of the law relating to caste-dinners and prayed for remission of the fine, his original fine was trebled! Let the public know that the same law was applied to state officials when they invited nearly 500 persons to dinner on the occasion of marriages.

The Ahmedabad public mourns the loss of Mr. Girdharlal A. Desai, the Mill-agent of the Astodia Mill, who expired at the ripe old age of 75. He was noted for his searching examination of cotton.

It is understood that proceedings under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Gulabrao Rodey, editor of the "Sumati" newspaper published at Wardha have been withdrawn as the editor agreed not to publish such obscure advertisements in his newspaper in future.

The "Pioneer" understands that if possible all Territorial units shall leave India before 1st December so that the men may be at home in time for Christmas.

ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Table No. 5, Benares City.
Dear Sirs,
Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like Charm to the patients.
Yours faithfully,
KALI Ch. CHATTERJI.
F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., FR.C.I, (London),
Dy. Magistrate Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Note—*Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.* (10)

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb bottle Rs. 30.
Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.
A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 6.
G. BROTHERS (B).
85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"ELIXIR" G.B.P.
(Or Flesh Maker).
It is the greatest of flesh-making and fat-producing substances that we know of. It has admirable powers of increasing the body weight. It promotes growth of new cells Forms flesh from the most ordinary foodstuff. Strengthens the physique by abundantly increasing the number of white corpuscles in the blood. And every one knows this day that the white corpuscles are the guardian angels of our body. They always protect our body from the inclemency of the wheather from accident and injury, and from the ravages of infectious diseases. Red corpuscles multiply 500 times. It is carminative, restorative, alternative, tonic and beautifier. Long use grants a glow of health to the user.
It developes personal magnetism. And eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young.
It is corrective of Dyspepsia; a dose of twenty drops can digest one pound nett weight of rich food.
It is harmless, free from Alcohol, Codliver Oil, or other animal products. Guaranteed Purity. Rs. 3/ per bottle. Postage 5 as.
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THE GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY
MIHIJAM, E. I. R. (India.)

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE TONIC FOR ALL KINDS OF DEBILITY NERVE BREAK DOWN AND EXHAUSTION.
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THE INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
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FREE! FREE!!
INFLUENZA IS CURED IN ONE DAY.
Treatise on Influenza is sent free.
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BADSHAHI
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

13th Sunday after Trinity, 14th Sept., 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. Flat, Hymns—189, 197, Card IV., 170; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Anthem Tours in F. Hymns—260, 291, 277. Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m., On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari.—English Services—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collection for Church expences and poor. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays) Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m. 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Low Mass; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7-30 a.m., Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

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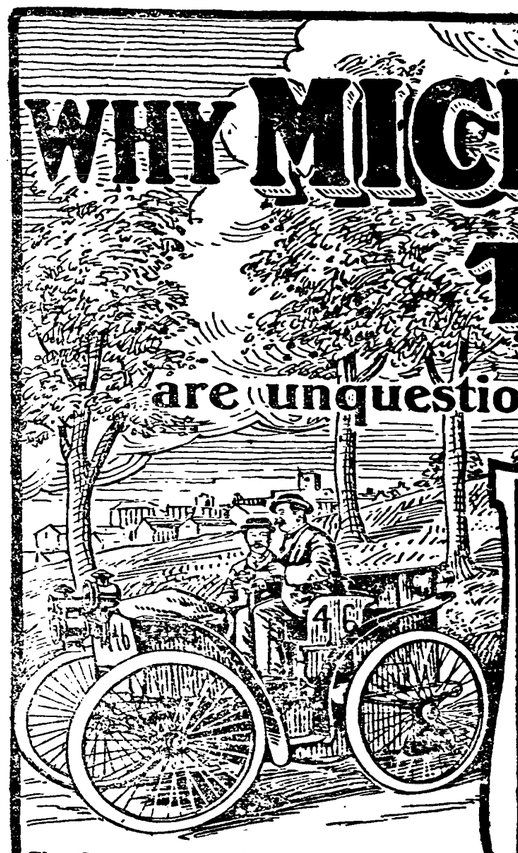

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Sunday 14th, Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Monday 15th, at 9-30 p.m.

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A Modern Cinema House.

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It is a photo-play full of Religious fervour,— it is a thrilling Love Drama, featuring

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The story of "THAIS" is that of a world-famous novel by Anatole France.

Never before in the History of Cinematography in Bombay has such a grand, magnificent Film been screened—it is a Film that is presented only once in a decade.

Do not fail to see it this Week at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Please see page 15 for further interesting particulars about

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STARTS THIS WEEK

The greatest film Show on earth

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.

The Empire Revue Company, which has been achieving success bordering on the abnormal during the first three days of its season at the Excelsior Theatre, is changing its programme to-night to "Let's Go!" It is a very apt title, and it will probably be the pass word in Bombay during the next few days. This is a two-act revue which has been written by Mr. George Ross, who is also the producer, and it is described as "a hurricane of laughter." "Let's Go!" will be followed on Tuesday by "Oh! Baby!" On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in the next week, vaudeville will be the attraction, and on the final two nights of the company in Bombay, before it leaves for Arica (the season comes to an end on the 23rd) there are to be tit-bits from the vaudeville and the revue combination. Those who have not yet seen this versatile company would be well advised to lose no opportunity in doing so. There will be the usual matinee on Sunday.

EXCELSIOR.

"The Golden Arrow" is the subject of an exceedingly well produced film which is being presented at the Excelsior Theatre this week when the Empire Revue Company is not in possession. It is a five-part mystery story, exceedingly well acted and interesting throughout, the secret of the story being kept a secret until the final scene. Here is the story:—

Mary Gordon's brother, George, is mysteriously murdered while he was at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. He was killed by a "golden arrow." A dark shadow is seen at the window, and Mr. Gordon rushes there and catches a form, which is closely veiled. The from runs away and Gordon follows it, but is caught by a gang of conspirators and taken to a lonely house on the top of a hill. Mrs. Gordon goes out in search of her husband, and seeing a friend named Sutten, inquires of him about her husband, but his behaviour seems suspicious to her, so she begins to watch him. Sutten goes to a public house, where a female dancer secretly hands him a note. Seeing this Act, Mrs. Gordon goes after Sutten and secures the note with the greatest difficulty. Through this note, Sutten is instructed to go to the house on the hill in the morning, Mary Gordon at once leaves her house and tries to reach the top of the hill before Sutten goes there. After many incidents, she meets her husband and at the same time policemen come to their help. They then learn that the gang is headed by a mysterious woman, who is called Countess Correr otherwise "The Golden Arrow." The countess is surprised in her own houses; and admits that she was the black form that Gordon had caught; she was brought by George from Barcelano (Barceloma?) and then abandoned, so she had taken revenge by killing him by the "golden arrow".

EMPIRE.

Two very striking films are being screened at the Empire to-night in "The Fall of Troy" and "The Treasure of Lauzats." The former has been shown in Bombay before, but is a film of the kind that will bear repetition, and is a new and revised edition of the old film story which has been greatly improved. The scenic effects are described as being exceptionally fine, and as it is a cinema version of a classic, viz., Homer's "Iliad," it is of distinct educational value. Great care has been taken to make the film as historically correct as possible, and some remarkably striking battle scenes of old times are to be seen in which all the atmosphere of the time with with the story deals has been reproduced. The film is in two parts; if it formed the whole entertainment at the Empire it would not be too long.

The other film which is being screened is an Italian production. "The Treasure of Lauzats," which, similarly, has some very fine scenic effects, to say nothing of an exceptionally interesting story which concerns the search for some ancesteral hoard, the secret of which is concealed in a Bible. This film story, which is in four parts, is crowded with exciting incident, and the discovery is fraught with tragedy as well as with joy.

The programme at the Empire is certainly an attractive one,—a programme which is of really exceptionally good drawing power.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

An announcement will be made shortly as regards the opening of the new theatre in Lamington Road, the Empress, which is being run under the auspices of the Excelsior Theatres Company, Ltd., and makes its debut before the public next week. This cinema house—it will be a picture house for the present, though in the near future it will be as much a vaudeville rendezous, so it is hoped, as the Excelsior, will be of a class similar to the Empire and the Excelsior. Its advantage will be that it will enable the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla to see first-rate pictures without the inconvenience of coming into the Fort.

IMPERIAL.

Fannie Ward, the star of "A Japanese Nightingale", the first of Pathe's Extra-Selected Star Photoplays, to be shown at the Imperial Theatre to-night, is a firm believer in healthful outdoor sports and helpful feminine athletics. She is a skilled horsewoman, she can wield an oar with professional snap, she can swim like a mermaid and—it has been demonstrated, she is fully able to take care of herself under trying circumstances.

When the picture was in the making in California the brawny property man, during rest periods of the work, delighted to show his prowess in wrestling. He was an able lad at grips and holds and readily put all of his opponents on their backs. And, being proud of it, he boasted. Which created bad feelings and made enemies.

One day "props" was suddenly set upon by two of the hands in the beautiful Japanese garden, which gives such exquisite charm to the picture. Going true to form, he knocked the first assailant cold and swung so hard at the second that, missing, he went sprawling in the pathway. The roughneck, sprang at him with the evident intention of kicking him in the face before he could regain his feet. Miss Ward was close by as all this happened, and she sprang at him, with a cry of protest. He roughly tried to shake her off as she grasped him by the arm. And then, to the amazement of every one there, the fellow with a sharp cry of pain went reeling to the ground, striking on his back. Miss Ward, her face white with indignation, stood menacingly over him. He regarded her with stupid surprise, not quite realizing just what had happened. He had been jiu-jitsued: Miss Ward is a dainty little woman and the giant she overthrew weighed about two hundred and was muscled like a gymnast. It was quickness, deft skill against exuberant brute power. She had overthrown him with a sudden twist of the arm, which did not call for much applied strength.

A relative of Miss Ward's Japanese maid, is I. Matsu, wrestler and jitsu expert, took a lively interest in the production of "A Japanese Nightingale", and, seeing that the popular star was keen on matters of physical culture, volunteered to give her instruction inn the Nippon art of self-defence. She was a ready pupil and Matsu has since declared that she would be an opponent to be reckoned with should any real, perilous emergency arise.

Miss Ward recently gave an exhibition in New York before the members of the Women's International Hygienic Union. "Every woman", said she, "whether in crowded cities or sparsely settled communities, should know how effectively to defend herself from physical attack. And here is a method that does not require great strength, but quickness, skill and good judgment. It is really, ladies, another illustration of the Elephant and the Mouse. And, as much as you may dislike the analogy, the Woman is the Mouse."

WEST-END CINEMA.

The one and only Mary Garden is the star of "Thais", the new goldwyn photoplay from the famous Novel by Anatole France, which is to be seen this week at the West-End Cinema. It is Miss Garden's first photoplay. "Thais" tells the story of an idol of Alexandria, who is notorious for her many love affairs. A wealthy young man, Paphnutius is attracted by Thais but leaving her home one evening, is set upon by a jealous rival, whom he slays in self-defence. Having lately become a convert to Christianity from his pagan belief, he knows that murder is a crime against Heaven, and in his great remorse he becomes a monk, and after becoming known in the world for his holiness and sanctity, hetries to convert thais also. The conclusion of the story is thrilling in the extreme.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 12th Sept	
			1917	1918
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory) ...	0	0·59	96·71	27·21
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0	0·66	85·91	92·21
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital.	0	0·62	80·79	86·21
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ...	0	0·70	61·83	95·25

A NEW COTTON MILL IN BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes:—

A new cotton spinning and weaving company called the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is shortly to be floated by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, with an issued Capital of Rs. 51,00,000 (fifty-one lakhs), The capital is divided into 34,000 (thirty-four thousand) Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, and 17,000 (seventeen thousand) Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, carrying interest at 7 per cent. income-tax free. Shares are to be applied for in the ratio of two ordinary to one preference shares, and the application money is Rs. 5 per share. Mr. A. J. Raymond of Messrs. E. D, Sassoon & Co., the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas, Seth Kedarmal Bhurmal, Seth Nanabhai Talakchand of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji & Co., and others have consented to join the Board of Directors. The Agents are to carry on business in the name of Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand & Co., 46/48, Medows Street, Fort.

A Gujarat correspondent states that on the night of September 1st, a gang of forty dacoits armed with rifles raided the house of a Sowcar at Rudel situated at a distance of four miles from Petlad and carried away property of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,000.

(Continued from column 6.)

400 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 600 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Kosuku Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Mamalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 270 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co.; 600 bales cotton K. Yoshikawa; 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Bombay Company.

S S Indo Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David.

S S Khiva for Hongkong:—5 bales cotton yarns Ewart Latham and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1 bundle woollen carpets David Sassoon and Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Sodagara Maru for Hongkong:—75 cwts sugar Haji Ahmed Haji Hoosein; 20 cwts poplets, 105 cwts googal, Haji Mohamed Haji.

S S Shingo Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Merkara from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—22 cases bacon; 5 cases hams; 23 cases gloy; 8 cases biscarb soda; 2 cases earthenware; 2 cases lampware; 13 cases biscuits; 41 cases pamphlets; 4 cases drapery, 4 cases batteries; 3 cases lead plates; 3 cases drapery and hats; 40 packages lead wool; 3 cases foam heading; 5 d/bags hemp seed; 5 cases cream tartar; 24 cases coffee; 11 cases codliver oil; 67 cases medicines; 4 cases cotton piece-goods; 2 cases soda tar; 630 cases oil-manstores; 20 cases epsom salts; 15 cases blacking; 52 cases confectionery; 35 cases soap; 3 cases cream of tartar and tartaric acid; 8 cases butter preservatives; 2 cases medicines and toilet preparations; 7 cases Allenbury's food; 11 cases Benger's food; 18 cases toilet soap; 16 bales, 8 cases, paper; 3 cases cycle lamp, bells and wrenches; 24 kegs dry colour, 16 cases hair oil; 15 casks clay crusibles; 4 casks plumbago crusibles; 12 cases, 1 cask glassware; 4 cases eyelets; 19 cases, 1 packages stationery; 2 barrels, 294 bales corks; 24 cases medicated mal's compoundmends; 2 cases chemicals; 2 cases Kutnow's powder; 6 cases, 2 casks lamps; 7 cases cocoa powder chocolate and confectionery; 2 cases phosphodyne; 70 kegs soda hypesulphite; 3 cases brandy; 2 cases medicines and a/ware; 11 cases borril; 29 cases medicines containing spirits; 15 cases woollens; 13 cases gripe water; 2 cases toilet preparations; 15 cases art silk yarn; 2 cases apparatus and chemicals; 2 kegs acid tartaric; 40 cases glue; 18 cases glass bottles; 7 cases custard powder; 2 cases egg powder; 8 cases locks; 2 cases chocolates; 5 cases perfumed spirits; 4 cases marmalade; 25 crts. tribant sheets; 100 bundles copper sheets; 5 cases sardines; 10 cases metal bottle capsules; 125 bundles yellow metal sheets; 10 cases quinine; 3 cases cycle lamp and carriers; 10 cases ammonia; 16 cases salt; 10 cases cocoa powder, chocolate, chocolato confectionery; 1 case, 95 barrels paint; 3 cases hosiery; 8 bales writing paper; 19 cases fruit salt; 15 cases sugar bleach; 17 packages periodicals and magazines; 2 cases toilet cream; 30 cases starch; 2 cases pharmaceutical preparations; 7 cases embroideries; 7 cases vinegar; 2 cases gelatine; 6 cases books and stationery; 12 cases salt, plate powder boot polish, etc.; 5 cases med spirits; 12 cases provision; 2 cases artificial flowers; 7 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods; 70 cases boot polish; 17 cases chalk; 6 cases sino exite and epsom salt; 2 cases iron sulphate; 4 cases powdered chalk and medicines; 2 packages biscarb soda, boric acid; 4 packages lamp ammonia, codliver oil; 2 cases medicines and magnesia; 2 cases, 1 keg salt petre; 100 d/s jointing mastic; 7 cases cable; 70 cases bottled beer; 31 casks bolts and rivets; rolls sheet lead; 12 casks lead pipes; 5 bales I. R. insertions; 3 packages fibre; 1 bale, 9 cases blanket, drapery, stationery, etc

S S Bianca from Rangoon, Agents N. M. and Co.:—96,278 bags rice; 315 bags millet; 533 bags orrid; 50 casks hides; 950 cases grease; 3 cases curios.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 11.

S S Totomi Maru—Matsushita—Yokoham—August 3.

S S Greleden—Jones—Mal'a—August 22.

DEPARTURE.

September 12.

S S Indus Maru—Watanabe—Kobe, etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Bristol for Calcutta.

Steamer Indo Maru for Kobe, etc.

Steamer Tsushe for Hurbau, etc.

Steamer Kura for Mahemerah

S S City of Bristol for Calcutta

S S Totomi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, 2,621 tons, Captain G. Matsushita arrived in harbour on Thursday from Yokoham via Nagoya, Kobe, Moji, Hong kong, Singapore, and Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S S Greleden:—The steamer Greleden, 2,578 tons, Captain G Jones, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Malta via Port Said and Suez, with ballast, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 12th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kasado Maru	N F	N F	—O S Kaisha
C & E Fironi	N F	N F	—T M & Co
O Largo Lan	New York	1-10-19	—W & A G & Co
S Dwarka —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
H Bahrein —	Aden	N F	—T M & Co
Offside			
Chapta —	N F	N F	—H S Shankland & Co
K Abydos ..	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Carpes —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Tarpes —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Offside			
S Homer City Hull		14-9-19	—Graham & Co
O Sodegawia Maru	N F	N F	A M Jeevanjee
P Damra ..	P Gulf	N F	—M M & Co
P Kheorsa .	Aden	15-9-19	—T M & Co
Q Skuld ..	Singapore	N F	—B F C & Co
40 tns cases Vergemere:	N F	N F	—Ossler Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK

Gregory Apcar..	24 hours	14-9-19	—M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani —	N F	N F	—K M & Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	4-9-19	—K M & Co
Saraswati —	N F	13-9-19	—K M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia.	Liverpool	N F	—Graham & Co
2 Lowsi ..	—	—	—T M & Co
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	15-9-19	—T M & Co
5 Avies ..	Genoa	N F	—T M & Co
6 Glenloy.	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Shinsei Maru..	Kobe	21-9-19	—N Y K line
8 Zayan..	Jeddah	16-9-19	—H S Shankland & Co
9 Bahadur.	N F	13-9-19	—T M & Co
10 Mogra ..	Karachi	N F	—M M & Co
12 & 13 Chinkoa ..	N F	N F	—M M & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	15-9-19	—M M & Co
16 Kasara —	N F	N F	—M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bashyas ..	N F	N F	—J M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Stephen.	U K	15-9-19	—D R I M
2 Vita —	N F	N F	—Graham & Co
4 Cocanada	Suez	13-9-19	—M M & Co
5 Khiva ..	Yokohama	14-9-19	—M M & Co
6 City of Bristol..	Calcutta	16-9-19	—K N & Co
7 Olympia.	Liverpool	27-9-19	—Graham & Co
7 Kigoma .	London	20-9-19	—M M & Co
8 City of Cairo ..	Liverpool	8-9-19	—K N & Co
9 Bancora.	N F	N F	—M M & Co
11 Banca ..	Rangoon	17-9-19	—M M & Co
12 Margha..	London	16-9-19	—M M & Co
13 Vasa Westmand	N F	N F	—D R I M
Offside			
13 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19	—Graham & Co
15 Torrula .	N E	N F	—M M & Co
17 Baroda..	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Jetty Brandeburg	U K	15-9-19	—Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omare	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co
Angro	Abadan	13-9-19	A Petroleum & Co

EXPORTS.

September 12.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton Cotton Trading Syndicate; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,334 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales wool Esmail Dossa and Co., 200 bales cotton fly B. Meyer and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton waste Khimji Visram and Co.; 2,001 cwts myrabolams Purshotam Mathuradas and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams B. G. Ramdas and Co.; 825 cwts linseed oil cakes Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.; 356 bales wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—7,988 cwts teaseed Kalli Bros.; 2,929 cwts ground-nuts Kalli Bros.; 2,929 cwts ground-nuts kerneis Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Vancouver Maru for Marseilles:—58,635 cwts ground-nuts Kalli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—5,000 cwts myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S S Greleenden for Glasgow:—46 cases black tea Esmail Mahomed and Sons.

S S Mergha for London:—25 cwts turmeric, 45 cwts ginger, 25 cwts auxromica, 10 cwts cardamoms Hoosain Meherally and Co.; 150 cwts kadaya gum Shamji Chapsey and Co

S S Greleenden for London:—195 bales cotton Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 24 bales woollen carpets King, King and Co.; 462 cwts kadaya gum Mamji Chapsey and Co.; 1,000 cases camphor E. Mohamed and Sons; 9 cwts chillies, 42 cwts gambris Narandas Morarji; 40 bales buffalo hides Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons; 1,300 cwts buffalo horn, 350 cases black tea Esmail Mohamed and Sons.

S S Homer City for Hull:—11,397 cwts cotton seed Kalli Bros.

S S Glenloy for Antwerp:—150 bales cottons flirji Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton fly Commercial Trading Co.; 250 bales cotton fly B. Meyer and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co.; 4,915 cwts myrabolam Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 100 bales cotton L. Damjee and Co

S S Hjelteford for Antwerp:—1,000 tons manganese ore James Finley and Co.; 4,000 cwts cocoanut oil C. Bogtiano and Co.; 1,000 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Largo Law for New York:—2,000 cwts myrabolam Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 99 cwts kadaya gum Shamjee Chapsey and Co.; 1,101 cwts gum kadaya Nersee Mooljee and Co.

S S Largo Law for Philadelphia:—2,000 cwts myrabolam Forbes, Forbes and Co.

S S Avila for Jugoslavia via Genoa:—1,128 bale cotton K. M. Nathoo.

S S Avila for Genoa:—300 bales cotton Kilachand Dewechand and Co.; 800 bales cotton Samaldhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 50 cwts tamarind Vardhaman Bros.; 5,000 cwts copra, 2,540 cwts castor seed Societa Cranaria Italiana.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton K. M. K. Kaisha; 2,500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Nagoal Mugilal; 400 bales cotton Mirajmal Mottial and Co.; 100 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo; 100 bales cotton in Bond and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton M. Kalyanmull; 300 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 400 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton Curseji Bunaaji and Co.; 600 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdass

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	27,000
Mid. Americans Spot	18.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	New York and New Orleans Markets are closed until Thursday.
New Orleans 10-30 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	17.91
Oct.	17.90
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.03
Jan.	..
Feb.	17.73
Mar.	..
April	..
May	17.74
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	17.95
Oct.	17.96
Nov.	17.98
Dec.	18.00
Jan.	18.02
Feb.	17.96
Mar.	17.99
April	17 85
May	17.81
June	17.75
July	17.69

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Livepool, Sept. 10th.

Months:	To-day's price:
Sept.	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 10th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
" " Fully Good	14.75
" " Fine	15.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
" " " Fully Good	16.85
" " " Fine	17.10
" Broach Good	17.60
" " Fully Good	17.85
" " Fine	18.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 10th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	800

New York and New Orleans markets are closed until Thursday.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	61
Do. Forward	59

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Our market continued irregular with slight fluctuations. On Wednesday the price of F. G. Broach rose to Rs. 478 and closed at 456. On Thursday, it declined still further on weaker advices from New York. This morning the price of F. G. Broach was quoted at Rs. 449 and gradually advanced to Rs. 459 on the strength of reports of Calcutta "Bulls" buying. Later on selling power predominated and the price eased off to Rs. 453. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 455 and at once, jumped up to Rs. 467 on local "Bulls" buying. The market closed at Rs. 466. Our opinion of the market is very unfavourable.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach		April-May	465
Fully Good Bengal		September	325
Fine Oomras		September	343
Good Southerns		Sept.-Oct.	360
Fully Good Benga's		Dec-Jan.	360
Fine Oomra		"	430

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 12TH SEPT. 1919:

			Rs:
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		453
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.		282,350
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept		337,412
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept.-Oct.		345

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	309	297	282	Ready
M G Sind Punjab	..	309	297	282	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	367	352	334	..	"
Central Provinces	367	372	354	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	375	365	340
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Sept. 1919:

Cotton	532 bales.
Wheat	8,481 Cwts.
Linseed	1,219 "
Rape, etc.	431 "
Gingellyseed	223 "
Poppyseed	443 "
Groundnuts	1,230 "
Castorseed	121 "
Rice	1,337 "
Myrabolams	4,346 "
Cottonseed	4,343 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 12th: 6-0 p.m:

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs: as: p:	Ball Delivery: Rs: as: p:
Wheat, White Delhi 70-85	69 0 0	---
" " Cawnpore 76-80	68 0 0	---
" Karachi Bunda	69 0 0	---
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	---
" Cawnpore	13 4 0	---
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	---
Linseed Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 4 0
" Thin	16 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	108 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-25	105 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	103 0 0	---
" Black	86 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	105 0 0	---
Mowraseed	0 0 0	---
Barley	48 0 0	---
Castorseed	66 0 0	---

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat May	7 14 0
" Sept.	10 3 0
Linseed May	13 5 0
" Sept.	17 6 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 12th.

	Rate: Rs: as: p:
Davids No. 10	1 0 8
Shapurji No. 10½	0 14 12
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 11 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept. 12th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 10 7/16
Fea. Demand	102
American Dollars	201
Hongkong	212
Shanghai	318
Japan	152
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26/5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 317
Credit 3 Msd/a 353
T. T. on Japan 120.
D. D. on Hongkong 212.
D. D. on Shanghai 318.
D. D. on Singapore 123.
D. D. on New York 263.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rate:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There is hardly anything to report this week, the Bazar being closed for the major part of the week owing to holidays. Business in consequence has been of a trivial character. Prices nevertheless have been steady with last values fairly maintained. The undertone of mill shares is quite healthy and purchases at any important break would not in our opinion, be ill-advised especially in shares of spinning mills like Currimbhoys, Davids and Edward Sassoon which are expected to show exceptionally brilliant results this year.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,800, Swan 762/8, Simplex 710, Shapurji 221/4, Madhowji 2,962/8, Currimbhoy 497/8, Kastoorchand 1,350, By Dyeing 1,790, Cen India 2,795, Century 600, Colaba 2,400, Crescent 275, David 775, Fazalbhoy 950, Finlay 715, Ind Malwa 337/8, Kohinor 1,740, Cen Mining 39, Katni Ord 332/8, Katni Defd 1,670, Shivrajpur 43, Tata Ord. 232/8, Tata Defd 1,202/8, Tata Oil 385, Tata Hydro 1,370, Tata Bank 86, By Burma 1,049, Bt Burma 26/8, By Tramway 825, By Steam 492/8, Mackenzie 450, Bt India General Insurance 12, Scindia Steam 34 pr, New India Insurance 53, Jupiter Insurance 20⅜ pr, Vulcan Insurance 4 pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Madhowji 2,955, Fazalbhoy 947/8, Currimbhoy 497/8, Crescent 275, Swadeshi 2,800, Kohinoor 1,730, Colaba 2,400, David 775, Swan 762/8, Kastoorchand , Simplex 715, Century 600, B. Dyeing 1,790, Shapurji 220, Tata Ord. 232/8, Tata Defd 1,200, Tata New Ord 110, Tata New Defd 530, Tata Hydro 1,370, Tata Oil Mills 385, Shivrajpur 43, Cen Mining 39/8, Alcock 805, Katni Ord 332/8, Katni Defd 1,690, Bombay Burma 1,040, Bombay Steam 492/8, Bombay Tramway 835, Bt Burma Pet. 26, Scindia Steam 35/8, New India Insurance 53, Juiter Insurance 20/8.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth market during the past week. The demand has been conspicuous by its absence and a quiet tone has prevailed throughout. The expectation of lower prices has been deterring buyers to place the orders they have in hand and no purchases are being made even for goods that are scarce. The continual fluctuations in the price of cotton have made dealers somewhat nervous, and as the stability of exchange has not been assured, they are at a loss to know what course to adopt. Shrewd merchants have stopped buying at the moment and are holding on to their stocks and forward purchases. But there are some bold dealers who have been offering business for early delivery at high prices under the belief of a further rise in the rate of sterling exchange. Whether the rate of exchange will go up or down, no one can say with certainty, as there are several factors at work and who knows what new measures Government will adopt at any moment with regard to gold and silver, which will have a corresponding effect on the rate of exchange.

The monsoon this year has been very favourable and it is, bound to have a good effect on the market later on. But at present the buyers contend that as the War has been over, there should be a substantial reduction in prices to suit the purses of the consumers. On the other hand the sellers argue that they cannot afford to throw away their holdings at cheap rates as the purchases have been made at high prices and besides this, the quotations from Manchester are higher than the rates ruling here, which preclude fresh business going through. Hopes are now entertained for a brisk demand from the consuming districts for the Dewali occasion, but it is left to be seen how much the buying power will assert itself.

GREYS.

The position in Grey goods has been easier all round, except in 39 inches Red End Shirtings which have advanced by eight annas per piece owing to the Standard cloth of a leading firm being out of stock. Dewhurst's Shirtings have shewn a reduction of a rupee per piece, owing to absence of demand. Drills have been easier and the prices of Jaconets have also given way.

Local Mill Cloths have been quiet with little doing. The rates ruling for Longcloths and Sheetings have been Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-6 respectively per lb. The tendency seems to be for a decline rather than an advance in sympathy with cotton.

Japanese cloths have not been attracting the attention of buyers at present and sellers have therefore been obliged to reduce the rates. Sheetings have been easier by a rupee per piece.

WHITES.

The position of White goods has remained much the same as the previous week and the only cry that is being heard everywhere is of "no demand." Values have remained nominally steady. 28 inches Standard Nainsooks can be had at a reduction of two annas per piece. White Shirtings have been selling in retail quantities.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—				
Ralli's Farl No. 2,000	39	37½/8	..	---
" " " 100,000	45	37½/8	..	---
" " " 38,000	47	37½/8	..	17 4 0
" " " 2,900	37	37½/8	..	14 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	37½/8	..	15 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	42	38	..	---
Bates' No. 12838	41	37½/8	..	---
Dewhurst's Rupee No. 5	39	38½	..	21 0 0
" B. B. B.	38	38½	..	25 8 0
Grey Jaconets—				
Ralli's No. 18	45	22	..	8 8 0
" No 138	40	22	..	9 0 0
Grey Drills—				
Pepperell "Dragon"	29	46½	..	29 0 0
Ralli's Muslid No. 425	36	40	..	17 0 0
White Shirtings—				
Lipmans' No. 1500	32	42	..	26 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36	40	..	38 8 0
H.B.T.C. 32,000	36	40	..	
White Nainsooks—				
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27	18	..	5 4 0
" No. 1900	27	18	..	4 13 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	..	7 12 0
" No. 50000	34	19	..	5 6 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	35	22	..	8 12 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520	26	18	..	---
White Mulls—				
Ralli's No. 6	41	19	..	5 2 0
" " 60	48	19	..	8 0 0
" " 600	51	19	..	10 0 0
" " 6000	56	19	..	12 0 0
" " 88	56	20	..	14 0 0
" " 818	39	20	..	9 12 0
Ritchie's No. 975	58	19	..	10 10 0
" 615	50	18	..	10 0 0
" " 66999	46	18	..	9 5 0
" " 1260	27	18	..	7 0 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	..	---
Graham's No. 420	36	18	..	6 0 0

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

Sept. 12.

After the cessation of the hostilities there never was witnessed a period of brisk demand and animation in the mill store market. A quieter tone always prevailed with a result that the prices smoothly sank. Such a fatal lethargy brought down the fabulous prices, and also proved *Causa sine qua non* of the winding up of business by a few merchants of speculative tendency. Even the most important commodities like Healds, Reeds, Pickers Roller-cloths had undergone abnormal shrinkage in prices. This lethargy still continues in several commodities, but of late there has been an apparent change in the prices of very important articles. It was reported last that Pickers, Picking Bands, Roller-cloths and especially healds have fairly advanced in prices, and this week too, the animation has been in slow progress.

HEALDS.

Among the few loom-sundries, Healds occupy the most important place. The greater the number of the looms, the greater the demand for healds. The demand for healds had always been fair, but in the middle of the year 1918, when signs of Peace were wanting, and the war was expected to pratract for a considerable period, the mills freely made large purchases in order to escape the higher prices that would have followed, had the war continued. But the abrupt termination of the war brought down the prices. Since then, there was no animated inquiry. Also the merchants almost stopped booking indents, but now as the old stocks are consumed, the mill are eager buyers; again the cable quotations from England are not less than 48 pence per 800 eyes, for best 15/40s. yarn healds. Several buying agents in England quote even more than 48 pence. Thus there has been a sudden change in the prices, of healds and are quoted at Rs. 2 per 800 eyes. Again red-eyes healds, which the Bombay mills prefer to yellow eyes, sell at a higher price than yellow. A few influential merchants quote nearly Rs 2-4-0 for red eyes healds, and the market shows a slow advance in view of increasing scarcity. It is anticipated the tension to be protracted if no fresh consignments will be coming.

The quotations during the week are as follows:—

Healds (red eyes) Rs. 2 Rs. 2-4-0.
Healds (yellow) Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0 to 0-6-0.
Pickers No. 4 Headmost Rs. 75-0-0.
Pickers No. 4 Lion Rs. 70 to Rs. 75.
Picking Bands, (English) Rs. 3.
Roller-cloth 16 of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.
Shuttles 13½" Japanese Rs. 7-10.
Shuttles 13½ (English) Rs. 30.
Slubbings (Japanese) Rs. 65.
Rowings (Japanese) Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.
Warpers (Japanese) Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.
T. Buffers Rs. 1-8-0.
Spring buffers Rs. 2-4-0.
Tubular Banding (Coun.) Re. 1-5-0.

CHEMICALS.

No important fluctuations have taken place in the prices of chemicals. The market has remained quiet and dull. England is expected to export very large consignments of various chemicals, and the buying agents in England have been, of late, giving favourable offers for booking indents. The immediate future, however, can not be very definitely judged.

Farina has not been reported of very appreciable decline. The only available quality being Europe quality. Sago arrived in Bombay harbour in very large stock; in view of which the market is expected to take a time.

The quotations are as follows:—
English Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 20—22 per cwt.
China clay English Rs. 125 per ton.
English Bleaching Powder Rs. 25 per cwt
American Sodium Sulphide Rs. 8 per cwt.
English Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10—14. per cwt.
English Zinc Chloride Rs. 20—25 per cwt.
American Zinc Chloride Rs. 15—20 per cwt.
English Bichromate Potash Rs. 90—100 per cwt.
Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 70—80 per cwt
Antimony Salt (English) Re. 1-8 per lb.
AAonia Sulphate Rs. 24 per cwt.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 42 per cwt.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 18 per cwt.
Calcium Chloride Rs. 13-8 per cwt.
Glauber salt Rs. 5 per cwt.
Epsom salt Rs. 24 per cwt.
Soluble oil Rs. 19 per cwt.
Soft soap Rs. 18—22 per cwt.
Washing soda Rs. 7 per cwt

COLOURS-MARKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Since the issue of the Government press communique the colours market is found to be stirred after the dulness of the last four or five months. However, there is no activity in the importing of the same stuff, as the merchants are waiting to hear more about the issuing of licences. Merchants mainly dealing in the American Dye-Stuffs are eagerly waiting to see their exact position. The system of granting licences is found to be a failure in many cases for one reason or another. We can say this much that the impartial way of granting licences to all the merchants will remove the high tensions of uneasiness.

No sooner the armistice was signed than the mill-owners, in the natural expectation of decrease in the quotations, stopped purchasing colours for stocks. Steady decline followed according to their expectation but they hoped to wait further for lower rates and in the meantime their stock is consumed and thus they are keen buyers now.

There has been an evident fluctuation in the quotation of Congo-Red. It had fallen to nearly Rs. 4 per lb. before a fortnight but the aspect has been suddenly changed owing to the publication of the Government communique. The Dyeing Houses and the Mills had a breath of relief as the prices of Congo fell since they expected to get large stock at cheap prices, but the brilliant hopes appear to be frustrated for the present. We cannot ascertain where the market will take turn.

The quotations for the week are as under:—
Congo-Red Rs. 6—8 per lb.
Direct Blue, Rs. 8—10 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 8—9 per lb.
Direct Black, Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Direct Brown, Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Direct Violet, Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Direct Yellow, Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 4 per lb.
Scarlet, Rs. 4 per lb.
Melachite Green, Rs. 30—35 per lb.
Auromine, Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 10 per lb.
Eosine, Rs. 20 per lb.
Sulpher Black Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per lb.
Sulpher Violet Rs. 8—10 per lb.
Sulpher Green Rs. 5—6 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 18 per lb.
Acid-Orange Rs. 3—4 per lb.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—				
No. 55000	44	38	..	18 12 0
No. 100		"	..	21 8 0
No. 200		"	..	21 0 0
No. 2005		"	..	---
No. 220		"	..	18 8 0
No. 2300		"	..	---
No. 7200		"	..	19 0 0
No. 3800		"	..	24 0 0
No. 4100		"	..	23 8 0
No. 5100		"	..	23 8 0
No. 3000	33	38	..	---
No. 666		"	..	16 8 0
No. 191	33	38	..	---
No. 191	38	38	..	---
Grey Sheetings—				
9 Dragons	38	38	..	16 4 0
"O" Quality	34	38	..	16 8 0
"Boodh Dev"	38	38	..	---
Grey Drills—				
Elephant	98	46	..	27 8 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	April.	5 1917
France	5	per cent	Aug.	29 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec.	28 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July	28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov.	11 1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July	1 1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug.	20 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April	10 1915
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan.	31 1918
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct.	28 1914
India Bombay	5	per cent	June	12 1919
India Bengal	6	per cent	June	5 1919
India Madras	6	per cent	June	9 1919

The Mahajans of Nandej and Barejdi have petitioned to the Governor of Bombay to be pleased to rescind the order relating to imposition of increased police force in their respective areas.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHRANGDHAR, 42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BABY SELMAN.

Reared from birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces, India,
25th February, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of one of my children, both of whom were reared from birth on "VIROL." My children are very big and bonny and everyone asks me "What do you give them?" so that we are constantly recommending Virol, and several of our friends are using it with excellent results.

Kindly make whatever use you like of the letters and photos we have sent you, and believe us your grateful and staunch supporters.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised Milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES IN ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

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The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep H.	M
Punjab Mail	17	0	18	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BILIMORIA.—Jamsetji Hormusji Bilimoria, father of A. J. Bilimoria, died yesterday, at his residence Pallonji House near Cama Baug. Funeral this evening.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Censorship restrictions on telegrams to France are removed.

JUBILEE AT BANDRA.

The Bandra Railway Travellers' Union will celebrate its Silver Jubilee to-morrow, at the Mt. Carmel's Church.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in the City of Bombay on Thursday was 158 as against 149 on the corresponding day of last year and 94 the year before last.

HINDU-MATA SEWAK SAMAJ.

The Hindi Mata Sewak Samaj will perform a benifit play "Punnya-Prabhao" in aid of Shree Vidya Vijaya Wachanalaya on Monday the 15th instant in Bombay Theatre.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

As Mr. Gandhi may not come to Bombay from Ahmedabad before to-morrow morning the meeting of the Sabha that was to be held to-morrow is postponed.

THE INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The second lecture in the Studies in Chemical Technology series will be given by Mr. G. N. Potdar B.A., at the Guild Reading Room to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). It is open to the public.

DADAR BOYSCOUT ASSOCIATION.

To-morrow 60 Boyscoats of the Association will be stationed at Bandra both at the Mount Many fair and the Railway platform to render free services and first Aid to the public.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SANUSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Sanustha Mr P. N. Pataskar, will deliver a lecture in marathi on "Namdeo Central Co-operative Bank" in Mr. Mukund Moroba Khande's hall at Kapad Lane to-day at 9 p.m.

DADAR S. S. UNION.

A Public Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m., (S.T.), to-morrow, by Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat, on "Rajamata Jijabai." Special seating accommodation is made for Ladies."

"SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY".

The feast of the August Partroness of the above Society will be celebrated in the Church of Our Lady Glory Byculla, to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S.T.) There will be a solemn High Mass, Sermon, Procession and Benediction. Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, will preach on the occasion.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a dock labourer, Abdul Razak Shaik Mahamud, aged about 60. The deceased was removing the planks from the hatch of a steamer when the plank on which he was standing tilted and he was precipitated into the hold. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BATH THAT COST A MILL-HAND HIS LIFE.

The Coroner also held an inquest touching the death of a mill-hand, Genu Tukiu, who was working in a paper-mill at Lamington Road. The deceased was missed on the 10th and subsequently his body was floating found in the tank. The deceased was in the habit of making his bath in the mill-tank although he could not swim. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the inquest.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Sabbath and Jewish History Classes meet to-day at 3-30 and 8 p.m. respectively. To-morrow at the Thana Branch, Esther Cottage, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. D. Aaron, B.A., in marathi on "The Religious Education of our Children" at 6 p.m. There will be no meeting in Bombay on that day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. Percy Anstey, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a Public Lecture in English on "Unemployment: a study in the Scientific Method of Scial Investigation" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. J. A. Wadia, will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "Some present day economic problems and their effects on social life" to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. J. K. Mehta Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chember and Bureau. Prof. V. G. Kale will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

LECTURE ON USEFULNESS OF PINJRAPOLES

A meeting will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m., (Bombay time) at the premises of Shri Bal Krishna Pathshala, Bhuleswar 3rd Bhoiwada, under the Presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri. 108, Gokul Nathji Moharaj of Bada Mandir to receive the Deputation of Shri Pinjrapur Gaudi Pashushala, Ajmer, Rajputana, who will explain the improved and useful ways and means of maintaining Pinjrajoles and Ganshalas for the benefit of the country.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 16th September 1919. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 9 a.m. only on that day.

With immediate effect the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturdays.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11 a.m. to 12 Noon on Saturdays.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Fridays.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturdays.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Fridays.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays.

Postings at the Town Sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub offices.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant Ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-Black, Re. 1-6 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

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ADULTERATION IN MILK.

GOVT. CONTRACTORS FINED RS. 100.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavale at the Mazagon Police Court, Dr. L. Godinho, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality charged Haribhai Jorabhai and Purshottam Tulsibhai, milk contractors to Government, with adulterating the milk supplied to the War Hospitals in the city.

It was stated for the prosecution that Dr. L. P. Clakson paid a surprise visit to the stables of the accused at Arthur Road on the 15th ultimo and took samples of milk intended for the Hospitals. On being analysed the milk was found to contain 31 per cent. of water less than 5 per cent. of fat; and less than 9 per cent. of solids. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

WANTED A TEST CASE.

His Worship also observed that such a case should be brought before him on a charge of cheating when he would, without hesitation, inflict a penalty of at least two years' imprisonment. He asked that a test case should be brought before him.

ISSUE OF 3 MONTHS' TREASURY BILLS

The officiating Secretary to the Government of Inda issues the following notice:—

Simla, the 11th September, 1919, No. 2346F.

With reference to the Notification in the Finance Department No. 2343F. Dated the 30th August it is notified for public information that on and after Friday the 12th September 1919, and until further notice, Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months in addition to Treasury Bills for six, nine and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter. With effect from the same date a change will be made in the rates for six, nine and twelve month's Bills.

The rates with effect from the 12th September 1919, and until further notice will then be as follows:—

For 3 Months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0 per cent.
For 6 Months' Bills Rs. 97-9-0 per cent.
For 9 Months' Bills Rs. 96-0-0 per cent.
For 12 Months' Bills Rs. 95-6-0 per cent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

There was more business passing in the jute share market to-day, prices firming up all round. Coals were not in much request. In the miscellaneous section there was nothing of interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burdwan 10-8, New Kendah 13-4, Reliance 52-8 x.d.

Jute:—Auckland 545, Barnagore 215, Behar 3-8 prem, Dalhousie 565, Fort Gloster 990, Howrah 52-12, Hooghly 135 s.l., Kamarhatty 904, Kanknarrah 730, Lansdowne 463, Orient 153, prem, Reliance 52-8, Standard 729, Wuverley 23.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Automatic Tools 12-8, Automatic Bolts and Nuts 12-12, Bank of Bengal 1,975, Bengal Potteries 2-8 prem, British Ceylon Corporation 21-8, Beldanga Tannery 13, Bengal Brass 16-8, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 7-8 prem, Chrome Tanning 3 prem, Dock Engineering 14-8, Frank Ross (Bombay) 1 prem, Hume Pipe 18, New Motors 2 prem, Peaces Slipway 15, Sphere Insurance 10-8, Tata Industrial Bank 73-8 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-10 to 57-14 and small lots were done at 58-8.

MAHMUDABAD AND MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Honourable Raja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad who could not sign the notice convening the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow on the 21st instant, has written a letter to me relating to the Conference, a copy of which is given below, and has authorised me to have it published. I hope you will kindly give it a place in an early issue of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

S. ZAHUR AHMAD,
Honorary Secretary,
All-India Muslim League.

Lucknow, Sept. 9.

(Copy of the letter above referred to.)

Kaisarbagh, Lucknow 5th Sept., 19.

My Dear Zahur Ahmad,

The Conference which Mohammandens have convened for the 21st instant, at Lucknow has my full sympathy and I shall be glad to join it. I am very much interested in the subject and can on no account keep myself aloof from it. That I have not signed the notice as one of its conveners should not create any misunderstanding regarding my interest in the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD.

"THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will be pleased to allow the hospitality of the columns of your journal to the following few lines:—

The public, minus the monopolist millionaires, cannot be too grateful to you for your able advocacy of their cause, and your strong attitude against the monopoly of Capital, with regard to the present industrial commotion in the country. One is only amused at Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's lecture on "The Coming Crisis," remembering, as one does, that an example is better than precept. This is, what they say, Kaliyuga or the Iron Age, and hence all sorts of tactics are allowed. It is said that in business, at least, you need not entertain any scruples provided you can make hay while the sun shines. But still, you cannot expect the people to follow your advice unless you yourself do something to ease the situation.

The only advice that Mr. Jamnalal offers to the public is to invest in those companies only, (it may be at a huge premium there is no harm!) whose Board of Directors is exceptionally strong and whose agents are well-known in business circles! The fact is that such agents and such directors have set a big premium on the use of their names! They want all profits for themselves, and when they have manipulated the market to their own credit (?), they leave the bewildered people to make most of those shares they have released as best they can. Huge companies are floated in secret, their full capital subscribed in private, and huge fortunes are made before the people get the slightest inkling of any information about them. These are the methods of the well-known financiers of this city. They and their companies are simply inaccessible except to their own family circle, as it were! Unless, therefore, a curb is put on the insatiable greed of those already rolling in wealth, you cannot help the people becoming the cat's paw of those clever men. You can only pity the lot of the people. Under these circumstances, the only hope centres in the leaders who will do well to move the Government in this behalf. The shares of a new Company must be offered to the people, in the first instance and the promoters and directors should be allowed to purchase them only after certain time has elaped since subscriptions are invited from the public.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVPRASAD N. PANDIT.

Malad, Sept. 12.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The second Agricultural Sholapoor District Conference was held at Pandharpur on 6th, 7th and 8th instant under the Presidency of Rajasaheb Shambhu Sinha of Malegaum. Agricultural experts Messrs. Paranjape, Padhye, Nagpurkar and Kulkarni delivered addresses on agricultural subjects. Dr. Khaladkar spoke on the veterinary subject and Messrs. Shetti, Sane and Godbole spoke on co-operative subjects. One Mr. Shinde an agriculturist spoke about the evils that are corroding the lives of our peasants and the demon of drink. The words of this stern measures to relieve the peasantry from the demon of Drink. The words of this bona fide old peasant went home to the audience and his suggestion was loudly applauded.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF.

Hindenburg has issued the following statement for publication:—

"The attacks upon my former collaborator, General Ludendorff, are multiplying. Without entering upon a discussion as to the baselessness of these attacks, I should like to point out that I alone bear the full responsibility for all the decisions of the command. General Ludendorff has always acted in agreement with me, and whoever hits General Ludendorff hits me also."

Commenting upon Hingenburg's defence of Ludendorff "Vorwarts" denies Hindenburg's responsibility, pointing out that Ludendorff was the driving power in the tutelage of Germany's military policy.

DUTY OF BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been very anxiously watching the growth of share-mania in the country. I am aware that a number of speculators in Bombay and Calcutta have built up fortunes (may be for a few months or weeks only) out of this share-mania and if only they were to suffer in the inevitable crisis which is sure to follow this mania, one would not be much concerned about it. The worst part of it is that it is not these speculators who have to suffer, these speculators being on the spot as a rule get scent beforehand and before the evil day they sell off their shares and it is the unfortunate muffassil investor who being ignorant and away from the markets suffers most. In my humble opinion it is time now that leaders in Bombay and Calcutta took the lead and warmed the public through out the land of the great danger they are running by participating in this share-mania. The great crisis of the sixties is still within the memory of our senior citizens. We should make strenuous efforts to avoid the repititions of that sad experience.—Yours etc.,

JAMNALAL BAJAJ,

185, Kalvadevi Road, Sept., 11.

TWO QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Captain Wedgwood Benn: Are we enforcing blockade against Russia?

Sir H. Greenwood: I must have notice of that question.

Captain Wedgwood Benn's question might have been put in another form. He might have said: Are we doing our best to starve the people of Russia? Are we trying to paralyse her industries, to destroy her transport, and to make it impossible for her to feed or clothe her own miserable people or to help the world that is threatened with famine by the use and development of her own resources? And are we applying this punishment not to an enemy, but to a nation that was our ally for three years, and only ceased to be our ally when she broke down under the burden of the war? This is not on the face of it a question on some trifling detail of administration, on which a Minister may reasonably require some information from his Department. It is a question of supreme national importance, and it affects every one of us, for we are all responsible for the consequences of this conduct to millions of men, women, and children. It is characteristic that Ministers cannot answer without notice. Is it that they hope to find some ingenious formula for continuing this system without calling it a blockade, or that they do not wish it to be known that a blockade has ceased because it cannot be defended any longer by any straining of the law? Meanwhile another member wants to know whether we are to carry Mr. Churchill's personal quarrel with the Bolsheviks to the point of handing over Russian trade to "our late enemies." It is a pertinent question. What impression do Ministers think this policy is making on Labour at home? What is the point of calling on the miners and the engineers and builders and the men in the shipyards to work their hardest because the world is in danger of famine and industrial collapse, when our Government is paralysing industry in another country for no other apparent reason than that we object to the form of government established there?

NO TIME FOR CRUSADES,

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Edgware in mail week, demanded a clear definition of our commitments in Russia.

"We are constantly being assured that the forces engaged there are small in number always on the decrease, and every now and again on the point of withdrawal," Mr. Asquish said, "Yet we see month by month the continued expenditure of British blood and British treasure.

"Attempts are being made in some quarters to increase the scope of our intervention. I trust and believe that these attempts will be strenuously and successfully resisted. This is not the time when we can afford to embark on crusades for the extermination of what is called Bolshevism. The future government of Russia is a matter for the Russian people, and no one else but the Russian people, to decide."

JAPAN'S EXPORTS TO INDIA.

On July 21, Mr. Montagu gave the value of Japanese imports into India as follows:—

1913-14	£3,187,000
1914-15	£2,966,000
1918-19	£22,404,000

Only a small proportion were not manufactured goods.

The Paris newspapers publish a letter from Anatole France, in which the famous writer pleads the cause of Egypt, and urges that the problem of that country should be solved in the same way as has been done in the case of a score of dead nations which have been resurrected, such as Poland and Armenia.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"CONSTANT SUFFERER" writes that the work of constructing a foot-path along the Doongri Street, from the Masjid Bunder to Keshovji Naik's Fountain, was commenced a month ago by digging up the portion of the Street intended for the foot-path, but further progress in construction has been stopped, with the result that the narrow street has been further narrowed down, causing great inconvenience to the pedestrians.

MR. I. V. R. SASTRY, wishes to know whether there are any Telugu associations and libraries in Bombay City, and if so where they are situated.

THE EX-KAISER.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S APPEAL TO KING GEORGE.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" publishes an open letter from Prince Henry of Prussia to the King of England, for the genuineness of which the paper vouches.

This long and extraordinary epistle begins by referring to "my telegram of July 7, which has hitherto remained unanswered," regarding the extradition of the Kaiser, and goes on to request the King to consider that "documents as well as facts undoubtedly indicate that it was solely the British Government which for years prepared this world war in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world market. Let me only remind your Majesty of your meeting with M. Sazonoff in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and of the utterances of your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant fleet."

After saying the guilt is shared by England's allies, who, inspired by selfish aims, were willing tools in the hands of the British Government, the letter suggests that if the unheard-of demand for the extradition of a Sovereign really signifies a desire on the part of the Entente to get at the truth about the war, the leading statesmen of Britain and her allies should also be placed before a tribunal as "primarily and urgently suspect of guilt in the world war."

The Prince talks about a tribunal composed of neutral European States sitting in Madrid. Germany was overcome, he declares, not by the arms of the Entente, but by silver bullets which lodged in the back of the German people. He further refers to the cruel hunger blockade, which failed as little in its effects on the German people as formerly the British measures against the women and children of the Boers. The letter proceeds:

"Germany and her brave people have been severely hit, but are not yet dead. The German spirit, which at present seems dead, still lives, and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which have been inflicted by its victors. It will one day demand a reckoning from its torturers even if after many years."

Concluding the Prince requests the King, in the name of justice and in his own interest, to desist from demanding the extradition or the placing on trial of the Kaiser, which would be equally fatal for all States, or to use his influence to this end, as is permitted under the British Constitution. The letter is signed "Your humble (*ergebener*) cousin Henry, Prince of Prussia."

(Continued from Column 6.)

promised to do it. The complainant again declined and told him to write to his editor.

WHY ACCUSED LOST HIS TEMPER.

Thereupon, he asked the complainant to send his (accused's) "chit" to the editor along with the report. The complainant told him that he was not his coolie and that he should send it by his own man. He thereupon lost his temper and told the complainant "you damned swine, how dare you speak like that; I will knock your head off." He further stated that it was ridiculous to say that he threatened to 'thrash' the complainant.

The next day learning that the complainant had taken out a summons, he rang up the editor of the "Advocate of India," and asked him if the request, made to the reporter to take a "chit", was improper. The Editor said there was nothing wrong in that. He told the editor to tell the complainant that he was prepared to apologise to him.

LETTER OF APOLOGY.

In the evening he himself went to the "Advocate" office and left a letter for the complainant apologising to him if he had any grievance. The complainant wrote in reply asking for an unqualified apology in the open Court. He (accused) replied to that letter stating that there was nothing to be done but to appear before the Magistrate, explain to him the cause of what had happened and leave it to him to decide if he was the sole offender or whether he did not receive very grave provocation.

The magistrate observed that from the letters it appeared that the accused was willing to apologise, and that the complainant was ready to accept the apology.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Eventually the case was compounded on Major Porter apologising to the complainant for having lost his temper, and for having used the abusive language complained of on the complainant's telling him (accused) that he was not his coolie.

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IYER VS. MAJOR PORTER.

SEQUEL TO POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

CASE COMPOUNED ON APOLOGY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which, Mr. P. P. Iyer, a reporter of the "Advocate of India", had obtained a summons against Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., (retired) on the charges of insult and criminal intimidation.

Mr. E. J. Vas, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

COMPLAINANT'S VERSION.

Mr. Iyer, examined by Mr. Vas, said that he arrived at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on the 8th of August at about 3-10 p.m. and took his seat at the reporter's bench along with other reporters. Shortly after, the accused came up to him, and shaking him by the shoulder asked him in a commanding tone to keep out from the "Advocate of India" the name of Miss Shaw, Matron of his Nursing Home, who was to give evidence in his case against Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He told the accused that it would be a most improper thing for him to do that, and that if he (accused) had any such request he should apply to the editor of the paper. The accused then asked him in an insulting tone to take a "chit" to the Editor, which he declined. Accused persisted and the complainant said he was not his coolie. Thereupon accused got annoyed and abused him saying "How dare you tell me that, you damned swine, you come out, and I will give you a good thrashing." The complainant said he did not do anything particularly, as it was the Court hall, otherwise there would have been a breach of peace. The accused, after using the said language went back to his seat opposite to the complainant and repeatedly said: "You will pay for this, I will have your tail twisted." Feeling agrieved at this insult the complainant went to Mr. Dinshaw Vania, a fellow journalist, who was seated at the other side of the Court, and informed him of the occurrence. When he returned to his seat the accused called to him in an insulting tone: "Hey, Chhokra, Hey Chhokra, is he your master?"

Mr. G. V. Sirur, a reporter of the "Times of India" and Mr. Kshetra Mohan Saha, reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle", corroborated the complainant's evidence.

MAJOR PORTER EXPLAINS.

Asked by the Court, Major Porter stated that he knew the complainant for many months. His matron had some very sentimental reasons not to have her name published. As he knew the complainant personally he had explained the situation to him on a former occasion, and he had requested him to simply refer to her as the Matron of Major Porter's Nursing Home. He had also asked the complainant to speak about it to the reporter of the "Times of India." The complainant had agreed to do that and had told him not to worry about it. On the afternoon in question, when the matron was going to be called he went round to the back of the complainant's chair, put his hands on his (complainant's) shoulder to notify him that somebody wanted to speak to him and asked him to do what he had promised on the previous occasion. The complainant turned round, and said he could not do it. The accused pointed out to him that he had once

(Continued in Column 5.)

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

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Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—

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Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K.—You should communicate your comments to the journal concerned.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 13th September, 1919.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

To all who believe in the Co-operative Movement as a social force capable of organizing the economic activities of mankind on a democratic basis, the propagation of the cause should be a matter of especial concern in the coming reconstruction of society. The movement has a growing following in this Presidency, and it is, therefore, certain that the proceedings in the forthcoming Provincial Co-operative Conference, which opens at Poona on Monday, will be watched with interest. These conferences serve a twofold purpose—propagandist and educational. They seek to attract to the fold new workers and sympathizers and have an educational value in promoting among men connected with the movement the spread of correct ideas regarding co-operative principles and practice. It is pity that the sittings of the Conference are held invariably at Poona, for this goes to detract from much of its value as a medium for training and propaganda. The Conference suffers also from being held under official auspices, for a *quasi*-official gathering generally fails to stir enthusiasm and to give expression to the really representative opinion of non-official co-operators. None the less, as the Conference is at present one of the few means open to co-operators of contact with the general public for the discussion of questions of policy and the ventilation of grievances, it will be useful to examine some of the important questions that are likely to come up before it for deliberation. For reasons, which it is unnecessary to go into here, the form of co-operation which has hitherto obtained a firm footing in this country is credit, and, of the 1,650 societies in this Presidency, 178 only are for purposes other than credit. Finance is, therefore, the pivot of the entire organization, and the adaptation of the financial machinery to the requirements of the increasing number of village banks is one of the main problems that confront co-operators.

Now, unlike commercial banking, the strength of co-operative banking rests on intimate mutual touch between the borrower and the lender, and it is the comparative absence of such healthy contact that strikes the observer as one of the main defects of the provincial system of co-operative finance. The rural societies, so far as the knowledge of their members permits, do ensure the growth of some co-operative spirit, but even in these they need guidance. The system of guarantee ing unions provides the guidance to a certain extent, but these bodies are of recent growth and have not everywhere been equally successful. But beyond this stage, there is practically as little organic connection between the financing agencies and the borrowing institutions as between a commercial bank and its clientele. The commercial bank, however, in view of the tangible security it insists on and the very nature of the business, can afford to remain aloof, but co-operative bankers can neglect this aspect of their functions only at grave risk to their investments. Further, the absence of this factor results in other serious consequences. The system of finance tends to get inelastic, and the requirements of societies even for urgent agricultural purposes are, very often, met neither adequately nor promptly. Inadequate and untimely finance leaves the agriculturist not much better off—except, of course, in respect of the rate of interest—than he was under the regime of the sowcar, and until this problem is solved rural stagnation will persist. Therefore, it is hoped that the Conference will give earnest consideration to the question of evolving an elastic and businesslike system of finance through the establishment of branches of the Provincial Bank, the starting of central banks in important taluka towns, the opening of agencies of district banks, the employment of an efficient touring staff for supervision. After credit, the chief needs of the Presidency are, for consumers, the distribution of the daily needs of life, and, for producers, the marketing of produce. The gross profiteering in the commodities of daily use, which has been going on for the last few years, has brought home the need for some organization which will enable consumers to get their articles of everyday use at as near cost price as possible. The experience of the West shows that the only organization that can achieve this is the co-operative store. A few co-operative stores have been at work in this Presidency. But they are small concerns for purchasing requirements in bulk. These have been working under various difficulties, all of which it is needless to enumerate here. But the most serious difficulty is that of obtaining cheap wholesale supplies. To get supplies on the best possible terms, co-operative stores in England federated themselves into a wholesale, and it is after the starting of such an organization in this Presidency that distributive co-operation, for which the need is great, can be actively promoted. In the matter of the sale of agricultural produce, or the cloth manufactured by handloom weavers, the problem will be simpler. The financial systems will have to be adjusted so as to permit, if necessary, the holding up of produce for better markets, and a reliable and businesslike agency will have to be organized for obtaining for the produce access to the most favourable markets. Whether organizations for purchase and sale should be amalgamated under one central institution, whether both should work merely on an agency basis or undertake responsibility on their own behalf, what help, if any, will be demanded of the State or of the well-to-do sections of the community are questions which will have to be decided by the Conference.

But if the movement is to expand as suggested and to develop into a vital force in the economic life of the Presidency, it is essential that it should free itself from the trammels of State direction, and enlist to its fold all the best elements in society. It was with this twofold aim that the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute was founded in this city a year ago. It has already taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co-operative Department, and the extent to which it can transfer to itself more functions depends on the interest in the movement exhibited by the leisured and the well-to-do and more on the scope for independent effort opened out to it. Regarding the former, the spirit of social service displayed in many of the recent national movements, gives good ground for the hope that if energetically propagated and faithfully presented the gospel of co-operation will not fail to secure adherents among the ardent souls of this and the coming generations. Whether the Institute will have any responsible function to perform depends much on the decision the Conference arrives at on some important questions that are to be placed before it for discussion. Of these, the two most prominent are control and audit. With a view to enable co-operative societies to dispense with State control over their affairs, it is proposed to make them responsible for their audit which will be conducted by divisional federations maintained out of contributions levied from them. These federations, it is proposed, will have as their executive head—called the Governor—the Assistant Registrar in charge of each Division and their functions will, besides the control of audit, cover supervision, training and propaganda. This proposal raises certain issues which demand more than passing attention. In the first place, rural primary societies have not been hitherto asked to bear the cost of their audit, and unless the declaration made by Government at the Conference of 1917, no longer holds good, it is unfair, in the guise of a scheme for self-control, to get them to agree to forego the privilege of a free Government audit which is highly cherished. And, as a matter of fact, the power of conducting audit, and that too primary audit,—for Government will all the same have a system of super audit conducted once in every two years—does not connote in itself the transfer of power and responsibility from the Co-operative Department to a self-governing agency. The control of policy, the exercise of general supervision, through a paid and honorary staff, will still rest with the Department. But what makes the project wholly unattractive is the suggestion that the self-governing institutions should have official governors, practically unfettered by boards of management—for the councils will have merely advisory powers—and in certain respects not amenable even to the decisions of the annual congress, representative of the affiliated co-operative institutions. An elected head, with an Executive Council, endowed with all necessary powers, is essential to the success of the federation as a self-governing institution. But the point is whether the starting of a full-fledged federation is desirable at this stage, when the banking system is still undeveloped, the unions have hardly got under way and the Central Institute has just set to work. Control over audit is only part of the general control exercised by Government, and this the movement will have transferred to itself as soon as Government decide to call upon societies to share in the cost of audit. What most co-operators are anxious to secure, however, is direction of policy, and the delegation of this function to representative bodies should not await the establishment of auditing federations. The starting of these, at the present stage, may result in the dissipation of energy, the overlapping of functions and consequent friction, without any corresponding advantage accruing in the shape of real transfer of power. Further, there will be a general disturbance of the plans and programmes of the Institute, the banks, and unions, which will be particularly unfortunate at the present juncture. These are considerations that need to be pressed at the Conference, for it is upon the decisions at which the Conferences arrives on them, that the expansion of the movement and its development as a force in nation-building will largely depend.

Notes of the Day.

"A Treaty to Breed War."

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate seems to be quite dissatisfied with the Peace Treaty, as it stands. It thinks that it is more an alliance to breed war than to secure peace. It has suggested many amendments to the treaty in order to guard American rights and sovereignty. Chiefly it wants equal voting power with Great Britain in the League. With her daughter States and India, which has independent voting power, Britain has many votes in the League and apparently the United States is not in favour of such an arrangement. It wants Shantung to be returned to China. The Special Correspondent of the "Englishman" suggests that Japan is wavering over the Shantung question, but Japan is not a Power likely to yield so easily. The Committee further wants America to withdraw from Commissions, in which it is not concerned. In short America wants to keep to itself as far as possible and follow a policy of isolation and stand aloof from needless entaglements. The Committee expresses a hope that the amendment will be adopted by other countries as without America the League would be a wreck. It is quite true that without America the League would instantly degenerate into an alliance of the type of the Holy Alliance. But it is a question how far the European Allies of America would condescend to listen to the advice of America. And how fragile the alliance itself is apart from the League can be seen from the fact that Britain and France are very near quarrelling with one another over the division of spoils in the East!

How Treaties are made.

It is instructive to observe how treaties are made by modern diplomatists. In 1914, the British diplomats made a treaty with Emir Feisul and promised him certain portions of Turkish possessions. In 1916, they entered into a secret treaty with France and promised her portions which had already been assigned to Emir Feisul. France was not informed of the older treaty and Emir Feisul did not know of the new engagements. It would be difficult to believe the story, were it not given in black and white by the "Times", of course, without comments. The Syrian difficulty is thus one of Britain's own making. The indications are that the ruffled feelings of France may be soothed by the administration of the Syrian dose. But what of Emir Feisul? What, above all of the rightful claimant, Turkey? The only way out of the complications, as has been pointed out, is to maintain the suzerainty of Turkey in fact and allow Syrians, autonomy.

What of Hungary?

Now that the Austrian peace has been signed, the Allies should take up in earnest the question of settling the other minor treaties, notably that of Hungary. The condition of Hungary has become miserable beyond description partly due to the action of some of the Allies themselves. Rumania has planted itself in Hungary and is not content only with stripping it. It wants to forbid elections being held and the setting up of orderly Government. Meanwhile 4,500 communists have been arrested and they are to be tried. The Allies beyond stipulating that no death sentence should be passed because no one is in a position to sign the acts of pardon are not willing to do anything to prevent the trials. It is said that reactionary Hungarians have already offered the Hungarian Crown to Serbia. Unless the Allies desire that Hungary should be absorbed by either Rumania or Jugo-Slavia, a denouement which is not impossible, they should put a stop to the present disorders raging in Hungary and allow the Hungarians at least a chance to set up an orderly Government without interference—and lift the blockade and conclude the peace treaty.

Punjab Victims.

Mrs. Durga Dass, the wife of one of those sentenced by Martial Law Commissions, writes to us:—

> "While the Punjab Government has very kindly allowed men of respect and profession to live in their own dress and in special wards and given them better diet, still there are gentlemen in jail who are being treated like ordinary prisoners, for instance, Durga Dass Vaid, a professional journalist, once publishing "Akhbar-i-Abkari", in Amritsar and sentenced to three years on account of his being Editor and Proprietor of the paper "Waqt Daily" Amritsar, Dr. Kishan Chand, Dr. Gurubakhsh Rai, Swami Anbhawa Nand and many others. I and the public very humbly urge the Punjab Government to allow the abovementioned to enjoy the privileges granted to others."

We earnestly hope that the very reasonable suggestion of Mrs. Durga Dass will commend itself to Sir Edward Maclagan who, though his advisers would not, as his speech in the Imperial Council shows, allow him to admit the error of the ways of his predecessors and of the panicky Martial Law Commissions he set up, has a kind and generous heart.

The Tanning Industry.

For the first time in the history of India, a frankly protectionist measure has been adopted and an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. in case of exports to other parts of the British Empire, has been imposed. We could have better appreciated the intentions of Government, if no rebate had been allowed and an export duty all round had been imposed. Before the war the trade had passed entirely into the hands of Germany and the present measure seems to be more an action taken against the revival of this German trade than for the building up of Indian tanneries. As the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya remarked, it was a tragedy that in spite of all resources and economic supply of hides, Government should not think of starting tanning industry in India, that they should give a rebate of 10 per cent. to countries importing hides from India, albeit they were within the Empire. It can not be called an outlet for the surplus produce of India, as Sir George Lowndes tried to argue, when we import finished leather goods from abroad.

Not a Great Boon.

Sir George Barnes, instead of welcoming the suggestion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, said that Government had only a limited amount to spend on the development of the tanning industry. Government must establish pioneer industries and the excuse of lack of funds is not the one to have any weight with the public. It is more the anxiety to see that British trade should not be injured that apparently comes in the way. No amount of export duty by itself can develop an industry in India. The excellent suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Crum to establish tannery schools in different parts of the country deserves to be acted upon by Government. In order to give the Bill a practical shape, it was necessary to see, as the Hon. Mr. Crum said, that a large number of Indian youths were educated in the industry of tanning, but the Member for Commerce gave no hope of any such move on behalf of Government. Mr. Crum was quite to the point in suggesting that part of the proceeds of the duty proposed to be imposed should be set apart for the maintenance of tannery schools. Protection against the world and practically free trade within the Empire would confer little tangible profit on India. We are not prepared to hail the present action by itself as the initiation of a changed economic policy. The first fruit of the Industrial Commission would have been more pleasing, had Government promised the establishment of some tanning schools and allowed no rebate. As it is, it does not go far enough. We trust, however, that Government will accept the proposal made by Mr. Crum.

PEACE TO "BREED WARS."

RESERVATIONS BY U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

FORTY-FIVE AMENDMENTS IN REPORT TO SENATE.

RETURN OF SHANTUNG TO CHINA URGED.

DEBATE TO COMMENCE ON SEPT. 15.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

WASHINGTON.—The Foreign Relations Committee has formally reported to the Senate on the German Peace Treaty with forty-five amendments and four reservations, which are intended to "guard the American rights and sovereignty." The report characterises the Treaty as an alliance which would breed wars, instead of securing peace

DETAILS OF RESERVATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

NATIONS ASKED TO ACCEPT AMERICAN AMENDMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

WASHINGTON.—The reservations of the Foreign Relations Committee to the Peace Treaty propose an unconditional right of withdrawal from the League of Nations, declination to assume obligations of Article Ten of the Covenant except by the Congress action, the United States to have the exclusive right to decide what questions are within domestic jurisdiction and the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to be determined by the United States.

The principal amendments provide for equal voting power for the United States and Great Britain in the League Assembly, return of Shantung to China, withdrawal of the Americans from the Commissions engaged in deciding matters with which the United States are not concerned. The report expresses the opinion that other nations should accept the American amendments "for without us their League is a wreck and all their gains from victorious peace are imperilled."

The debate on the Peace Treaty in the Senate will commence on September 15th.

SPEEDY RATIFICATION OF TREATY URGED.

MINORITY REPORT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

WASHINGTON.—The minority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee signed by all democrats on it excepting one urges speedy ratification of the treaty without reservations or amendments.

SOUTH AFRICA AND PEACE TREATY.

RATIFIED BY HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

CAPE TOWN.—The House of Assembly by 84 votes to 10 adopted the motion ratifying the Peace Treaty.

BRITISH PEACE DELEGATION.

MR. BALFOUR TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

PARIS.—Mr. Balfour returns to England on September 11th. His successor as the first British plenipotentiary is not yet known.

LORD MILNER—PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

PARIS.—Mr. Balfour is retiring from the delegation and Lord Milner will probably succeed him as the Senior British delegate.

The Bulgarian treaty has not been presented pending allied consideration of a note on the question which the Rumanians intend to hand in.

BRITISH NAVAL TONNAGE.

REDUCTION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

Lord Fisher continuing his articles insists that reduction of naval tonnage be carried out by experts. Lord Fisher was asked on 4th September, to give plans for reduction of estimates to thirty-four millions but refused unless entrusted with its execution. He says the public does not realize that half of the navy which is not obsolete is equal in efficiency to all the navies of the world, but he would not cease shipbuilding. He believes in internal combustion engine or oil and would build at first not necessarily fighting vessels but inexpensive oil-carrying tramps fitted with internal combustion engines. He is convinced that the air craft will be able to sink surface ships so effectually that submersible vessels will be necessary both for war and commerce.

MR. WALTER LONG ON NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

UNWILLING HURRIEDLY TO CUT DOWN NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

Speaking at a luncheon yesterday, Mr. Walter Long said that the Admiralty was condemned in some quarters for the undue delay in instituting political economy, but he was unwilling hurriedly to cut down the navy. Until peace was signed it would have been a crime to have relaxed the efforts to ensure the readiness of the navy. There had been meetings daily at the Admiralty since the peace and every aspect of the naval problem had been discussed trying the effect of economy safely, but the Admiralty and the Government were not willing to play ducks and drakes. At the same time, it was realised that in view of the prospect of the considerable spell of the peace it was their duty only to build the ships required and not to pursue the pre-war programme. They must do everything to develop the commercial undertakings essential to national prosperity.

S. A. LEAGUE TO COMBAT ASIATIC MENACE.

SIR A. BAILEY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

JOHANNESBURG.—Sir Abe Bailey has been unanimously elected the President of the new South African League for combating the Asiatic menace. He has also been deputed to submit to the Imperial Government the resolutions passed at the Congress at Pretoria at which the League was formed.

12000 BRITISH TROOPS AT SCUTARI.

TO OCCUPY BRETSA-AFION-KARAHISSAR RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

A telegram to Athens from Constantinople says twelve thousand British troops have landed at Scutari in the Bosphorus to occupy the Pretesafion-Karahissar Railway.

REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

GUARANTEES REGARDED INADEQUATE.

REICHSTAG MUST RATIFY PROTOCOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council sitting at St. Germain to-day discussed the question of a reply to the German note regarding Article 61 of the German Constitution and adopted the British experts' view that the guarantees which Germany offers are inadequate. The German Government must send a representative to Paris to sign the protocol expressly declaring that any articles in the German Constitution incompatible with the Versailles Treaty are null and void. The Reichstag must ratify the protocol.

The Council passed a resolution requiring all the Powers concerned to sign the international air convention with the least possible delay.

The Bulgarian Treaty will probably be handed over to the Bulgarian delegation at Quai d'Orsay on September 11th. There will be no ceremony. The Council has decided to grant 25 days instead of a month demanded for the formulation of objections to the Treaty which will probably be signed five weeks hence.

FLIGHT OF R. 33.

TO TEST CAPABILITIES OF LIGHTER THAN AIR CRAFT.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The Air Ministry announces that R 33 will start to-morrow evening from Norfolk on a 36 hours' flight in order to demonstrate the capabilities of the lighter than air craft and as a practical illustration of comfort to passengers. The leading members of the industry and representatives of the Home and the Dominion Government departments have been invited to participate. The airship will carry six officers and 27 crew and will cruise over the North Sea Holland and France landing at leading towns.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

R 33 started at 8-14 tonight from Pulham Norfolk instead of to-morrow as previously announced.

ARRIVAL AT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

BRUSSELS.—R. 33 arrived from Amsterdam at 12-45 this afternoon.

A telegram from Paris says owing to an engine trouble R. 33 will go direct to London without touching Paris. The airship was expected to arrive at Saint Cyr near Paris this afternoon and carry General Seely to London.

RETURN TO PULHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

R. 33 returned to Pulham at 6-20 this evening.

DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT OVER BATTLEFIELDES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

R. 33 made a demonstration flight over Holland and French and Belgian battlefields. R. 32 also participated in the demonstration and two airships flew over Amsterdam together at seven in the morning. R. 33 had previously passed over the Hague; she subsequently voyaged to Rotterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. She flew over Lille at 2-40 in the afternoon and then across the battlefields. The trip lasted twenty hours.

LAWLESSNESS IN BOSTON.

ORGANISED LOOTING GOING ON.

BULLETS AND KNIVES BEING USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

BOSTON.—Troops have been ordered to prepare to cope with lawlessness. Organised looting is taking place and disorders are increasing. The damage to property already exceeds three hundred thousand sterling. Bullets and knives are being used. The loyal police have effected two hundred arrests.

HOOLIGANS LOOTING SHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

BOSTON.—In the absence of the police, the hooligans looted the shops.

RIOTING IN BOSTON RENEWED.

ALL POLICE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

BOSTON.—Following the police strike rioting was renewed last evening when two men and boys were killed and a number injured including women and girls in collisions between the mob and troops who used machineguns. Finally the cavalry cleared the streets. Practically all police have struck. The volunteer police force includes many Harvard University athletes.

LATER.

The Governor of Massachusetts has asked the Secretary for Navy to prepare to furnish naval forces for protection of Boston. Rioting continues. Deaths so far number five.

MURDERS OF POLICEMAN IN IRELAND.

DENOUNCED BY LORD FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

Lord French, speaking in Belfast and referring to the recent murders of policemen and soldiers in Ireland denounced the unspeakable villainy and dastardly murders. He declined that the Irish Government's only policy at present was to secure to all law-abiding subjects freedom and protection and in the fulfilment of that policy they would not shrink from adopting the most drastic measures if necessary.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

BERLIN.—It was reported at the Conference dealing with the return of war prisoners that there were at present ninety-five thousand German war prisoners in Great Britain The British Government hoped that all would be deported within a month.

SITUATION ON NORTH RUSSIAN FRONT.

NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

It is authoritatively announced that the Polish-Lithuanian advance towards Dvinsk is held up by the Red Guards who have forced back the Poles in the Polotska area to Zyabki. General Denikin is clearing up the country between Odessa and Kieff. He at present occupies all the area East of the Kieff-Odessa Railway by Olviopol and Vosnesensk. His cavalry North and East of Kieff is advancing towards Chernigev from which they are now ten miles. The Bolshevik counteroffensive towards Kharkoff failed, but further East the right wing of the Don army and General Wrancel's troops on both banks of the Volga have been compelled to retreat before powerful Bolshevik attacks.

Admiral Koltchak's position in Siberia continues to improve. The position on the North Russian front is not materially changed.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

THREAT OF DIRECT ACTION.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Sept. 12.

Commenting on the nationalisation resolution at the Trade Union Congress the "Manchester Guardian" says however largely the interests of workers are affected they cannot oppose the will of Parliament, and as long as Labour remains purely class conscious it will not secure the support of many non-manual workers which is necessary before a labour majority in Parliament is possible. It says direct action is the extreme assertion of class selfishness and complete denial of democratic Government.

The "Westminster Gazette" says if the miners challenge Parliament by a general strike the question of nationalisation will be swamped in the more serious issue on which the miners will assuredly be beaten.

The "Evening Standard" says if Mr. Smillie who is a much defeated parliamentary candidate attempts to compel nationalisation he will split Trade Unionism from top to bottom.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says twenty million parliamentary voters will refuse to be led by manipulators of a block vote of the Trade Union Congress.

FURTHER COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

Commenting on the Trade Union Congress vote the "Daily Graphic" says it is a challenge to the nation.

The "Daily Telegraph" describes it as being an equivalent to declaration of war on a constitutional government and a revolutionary act.

The "Morning Post" says that if the resolution means direct action it will be opposed by the whole public opinion.

The "Daily Chronicle":—It is impossible to pretend that the votes cast yesterday represent reasoned convictions.

The "Daily News":—Such an overwhelming vote creates a critical situation. The Government confronted with such a demand will if it has a glimmering of political sagacity, immediately appeal to the country. The election is bound to result in a defeat of direction.

The "Daily Mail":—If Labour wishes to form a Government eventually it must abandon threats and adopt legitimate political methods of persuasion. The country will never submit to direct action.

The "Times":—The resolution, which is a step in a carefully planned campaign, commits nobody to any particular course of action except to interview the Premier. We would remind the Congress that this is a democratic country and it is not enough to compel the Government but Parliament and the nation must be compelled, if no solution is reached by an agreement.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION IN POLITICAL MATTERS.

RESOLUTION OPPOSING IT NEGATIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 12.

At the Trade Union Congress Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., moving a resolution opposing the principle of industrial action in purely political matters declared that Mr. Smillie's aim was revolution and establishment of the Soviet Government. He believed the working classes generally bitterly opposed strikes for political ends. The place to decide these issues was the House of Commons

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., declared that not a single Trade Union had given any delegate amandate on the question of direct action. The Congress by 2¼ millions votes to two million eighty-six thousands shelved Mr. Shaw's motion. The result of voting is possibly attributable to the speech of Mr. J. H. Thomas who contended that the motion if carried might be construed by opponents as a lever to be used against labour in legitimate industrial questions

Mr. Frank Hodges of the Miners' Federation declared that the direct action movement was due to the fact that the electorate was denied the opportunity of turning out the Coalition government.

Mr. Brownlie of the Locomotive Engineers' Society opposing the motion said if the Government broke its pledges labour was entitled to use its power to see that faith was kept with the electorate.

(Continued from Column 6.)

which makes a free use of the martial law is liable to be turned out of office. Here it is not. Here you may have Commissions after the event. What can you expect from them? We know what the Rowlatt Commission did, and H. E. the Viceroy is inclined to attribute the recent disturbances to the passing of the measures recommended by that body. If the Hunter Commission will commend a withdrawal from that policy, it may deserve the thanks of the public. If it urges further advance in the development of the science of "order and good government", are we likely to have either?

MUSINGS OF THE WEEK.

(BY A RECLUSE.)

Facts worth remembering.

If one begins to think of the various duties which a citizen is called upon to discharge in the name of the public, one may well explain: "Where is my liberty?" If my land is wanted for a public purpose, I must surrender it. If I can fight and the State is in need of fighters, I must risk my life for "my country." Indeed, if my countrymen anywhere take it into their heads to disturb the peace in the name of their country, I may have to fight them in the name of "my country." If I be a cooly, I must carry loads for the touring officer. If I own carts, I must postpone my convenience to his and spare them for him. I am grateful enough to remember that I am compensated for my land, paid for my services, and if I lose my life provision may be made for my family. I am not writing in a querulous mood. I merely note down certain facts which are worth remembering. Great is the public and mighty is the public officer.

Immunity of Public Servants

Equally great is the immunity enjoyed by public "servants" in the discharge of their duties. Their powers are, indeed, defined, but within the assigned limits the discretion allowed to them is abundant, and every one who has to deal with them is at one time or another made to feel its amplitude. Judges, magistrates, and many other officers are protected by "acts of indemnity" which remain permanently on the statute-book, and if they only mind their own business and act in good faith they are quite safe, and the victims of their vagaries or incompetency have no remedy except by way of an appeal. On the pay day they are perhaps reminded that they are servants. It is not feasible to pay them daily wages, the moral effect of which might be good. In practice they are not only masters, but monopolists. You can change the shop from which you buy things, not the public servant who is forced upon you. If it be true that daily prayers teach humility, one of the Hon. Mr. Shafi's departments—the Ecclesiastical—may well consider why an officer should not be made to sign a suitable daily declaration.

Martial Law.

If the Government thinks that the safety of the public is in danger, the magnitude of the powers which may be vested in its officers is astonishing. Let it be acknowledged that the Government of India has invented no new principle. In England, as in India, when the public peace is threatened by an insurrection, martial law may be proclaimed and the authority of the ordinary law courts may be partly or wholly suspended if in the opinion of the executive Government or of the military commander "there is no time for their cumbrous action." Even persons from a non-proclaimed area may be sent up for trial before the court martial in a proclaimed district if the Government thinks that a protracted sensational trial in the quieter district is likely to spread the insurrection thereto. If the "substantials of justice" are observed, the Privy Council declines to interfere in the measures of this sort which are intended to stamp out a rebellion as quickly as possible.

Indemnity.

Officers who act under martial law are protected much in the same way as magistrates, judges and other officers are protected in normal times. Only in the former case no standing act of the legislature is made available, but a special act of indemnity is passed after the martial law is withdrawn. It appears that this was done in more than a dozen instances in the British Empire during the last century. The indemnity granted, however, is not absolute and unconditional. When the martial law is proclaimed, the ordinary law is suspended and the officers to be protected are given very great freedom to pass such orders as they deem necessary to restore peace. They are not called upon to state under what law or regulation in force during peace they exercised their powers. But they are bound to show that they acted in good faith. The Bill of Indemnity announced by H. E. the Viceroy is not yet published. The principles on which it is framed are not yet known.

Redress

In his Excellency's opinion, whatever the findings of the Hunter Commission may be, a measure of indemnity will be necessary. If the act is framed on correct principles, nothing can be said against the proposition at the present stage. Vigilance, however, may be necessary in the future. To take a concrete example an officer might have sold the goods in a shop by public auction, because the shop was not opened as directed by him. Let us suppose in this hypothetical case that the Commission's finding is against the good faith of the officer. The aggrieved citizen may claim compensation. The Commission is not a court and the officer is not bound by the finding. But the Government is not likely to leave the officer to himself, and so much may be inferred from the Viceroy's words. Will the Government respect the finding of the Commission and admit the justice of paying compensation, or will the aggrieved person be driven to the worry and expense of litigation? The public has a right to know the Government's intended policy.

"Order and Good Government"

We are often told to borrow only what is good from the West, and not its vices, moral or political. It is better that the Government of India should follow the precedents created by freedom-loving England than make its own precedents here. But do you borrow the good and eschew the evil? For some of the most important rulings of the courts regarding martial law we are indebted to its administration not in England, but in Ireland and South Africa. In Great Britain the Government

(Continued in Column 5.)

PUNJAB COMMISSION.

NOMINATION OF ANOTHER INDIAN URGED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Imperial Legislative Council resumed its sitting this morning his Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

After interpellations, discussion was resumed on Pandit Malaviya's resolution for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the Punjab disturbances to be composed of men unconnected with the Indian administration.

Mr. Chanda said so much had happened in that Province as to make it almost impossible to believe that anything, making even a near approach to them, could happen under the British Government. Although Sir Umar Hayat Khan and the men of his way of thinking, did believe that there was nothing wrong during the regime of Martial Law, the undisputed fact was there, that Sir Sankaran Nair had resigned as a protest against Martial Law. This was admitted by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons. It was not difficult to understand the mentality of Sir Umar Hayat. The composition of the Committee had failed to create any enthusiasm in the country, and the speaker strongly urged tha addition of another Indian member to it which would satisfy the Indian public opinion.

Sardar Sundar Singh deplored the happenings in the Punjab, but thought the motion of Pandit Malaviya was unnecessary. He did not object to the addition of a third Indian to the Committee, but report should be made to the Governor-General as the representative of the Sovereign. He hoped that the Government would give enough protection to people, who would come to give evidence before the Committee, from being harrassed by underlings of Police.

"Uncalled-for measures."

Raja Rampal Singh, supporting the resolution, said the terrible happenings in the Punjab had given currency to all sorts of rumour. He was convinced that the measures taken in the Punjab were uncalled for and out of proportion. The Government was not justified in declaring the existence of a state of open rebellion, nor were they justified in using unrestricted power. The measures which the Punjab Government adopted could not be dreamt of even in Ireland. To say that the Punjab was in a state of open rebellion was to cast a libel on the fair name of India.

Mr. Iyengar wished that both the Imperial Government and the Government of the Punjab had not stirred up racial feeling against which his Excellency the Viceroy had warned the members in his opening speech in the Council. He said the Committee that would be appointed should consist of men elected by the Legislative Council.

The Raja of Kanika said he agreed with Sardar Sundar Singh that after the innouncement of his Excellency, Pandit Malaviya's motion was unnecessary.

Sir William Vincent speaking on behalf of Government said:—

Sir William Vincent speaking on Pandit Malaviya's motion said that he regretted that the Pandit could not get an opportunity to amend his resolution, for he moved that at a moment's notice. There was not a single member who had so far given support to the entire resolution moved by the Pandit. Rather, there were different suggestions as to what course would be better to adopt. To those members who suggested their own alternatives it was rather difficult on his part to give them any hope as to whether they would receive any support from the Government. The whole constitution of the terms of the Committee had been settled after very careful reference and prolonged consultation with the Secretary of State. The Government deplored the loss of life during the recent disturbances but it was disappointing to find that there had been some tendency, in some quarters to minimise the gravity of the situation. He regretted that while some members were forcible in bringing forward the loss of life incurred by Indians, one hon. member actually omitted in his speech to mention any European sufferer. No attempt was made by many gentlemen in any way to stop the false rumours about the Rowlatt Act and when the situation actually became grave, they did not even then try to quell the disturbances.

Is it a Royal Commission?

As regards the appointment of a Royal Commission the Home Member said his Majesty's Government was represented by the Secretary of State and it was he who had after prolonged consultation with the Government of India appointed the present committee of enquiry. The committee was to report to the Government of India which was to forward the findings to the Secretary of State. Indirectly the report was to be laid before his Majesty's Government. The Government of India had certain responsibility for peace, and the report being made to his Majesty's Government was tantamount to the fact that the Government of India was not able to discharge its duties. The sentences in certain cases were reduced out of clemency, and the Government ought not be further discouraged by remarks to the effect that such acts were not satisfying.

At the conclusion of Sir William Vincent's speech which was received with applause, Sir Dinshaw Wacha said no golden mean had been found to end the unfortunate controversy. He hoped members would discuss the resolution with calmness and balanced mind. Merits of the case would be decided by the Committee who would thoroughly enquire into the matter. The only thing desirable now, was to suspend judgment and allow the Committee an unfettered hand. Personally he had an abiding faith in British justice. He appealed to Pandit Malaviya to withdraw the resolution. If he did not, he would join hands with him in requesting Government to appoint a third Indian member. If that was done, all controversy would end. He did not see any reason why a non-official European should not be appointed to the Committee.

Wanted third Indian on the Committee

Mr. S. Sinha said much had been said on the situation in the Punjab. He did not want to minimise what happened in the Punjab. They all hated mob rule. He was ashamed of his fellow countrymen who had any hand in the matter in killing Europeans in the Punjab. But that was hardly any reason why Mr. Crum should plead for special protection. Every British subject, Englishman or Indian, had a right of protection from Government. The whole substance of the Indian point of view was that confidence in British justice should be restored. The Government of India was so closely associated with local Governments that people were apt to think that measures adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer had their hearty approval. He urged that the Indian public opinion as reflected in the press did not view the constitution of the Committee with entire satisfaction and hoped that the Government would grant the prayer of the Council in the matter of appointment of a third Indian.

Mr. Nigel Paton strongly urged that a non-official European should be added to the Committee.

Pandit Malaviya's Reply.

Pandit Malaviya in replying said that Simla was the worst place that the Government could choose as its head quarters. When events of the greatest import happened the Government was isolated from public opinion. He regretted that Sir William Vincent had imported details of what happened in the Punjab, which he so carefully avoided. As a reply he gave instances how young boys of fifteen, or sixteen were shot and dead instantaniously. He wanted Government to realise the intensity of feeling in the country which called for a searching enquiry into the happenings of the Punjab. He made bold to say that the Home Member had not realised the enormity of the wrongs that have been done. He, as a responsible official of the Government, should stand up for protection of right of every British subject in the empire. If the Governor-General-in-Council gave support to the Government of the Punjab in what they did, then the people should be pardoned if they demanded that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the Punjab affairs to report direct to his Majesty. He suggested that a commission consisting of Lord Haldane, Earl Curzon, Lord Esher, Lord Hardinge, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Sir Lawrence Jenkins. He also suggested that Pandit Motilal Neheru should be added to the committee. If Government would not have him, then Justice Abdur Rahim might be appointed. He had absolutely no objection to the addition of a non-official European to the committee and the question of reparation to those who suffered in the Punjab should be added to the terms of reference.

Sir William Vincent said that he saw that throughout there had been attempts to minimise the gravity. When disorders had been put down, to state that when the committee of enquiry would begin its work the mob would be found non guilty was to usher prejudice into the work of the committee. He asked the Council not to prejudge the actions of any individual or any officer. He regretted that some members spoke so as to create create a feeling of prejudice. At a time, when martial law was introduced, there was not uttered a single word against its operation, and it took some time before any voice was raised in some quarters.

His Excellency then put the resolution to the Council, which was negatived.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chanda's speech, the Viceroy pointed out that Delhi was within the scope of enquiry of the committee which had been appointed.

At this Mr. Chanda withdrew the resolution

WANTED A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO DELHI DISORDER.

Mr. Chanda (Assam) next moved for a Committee of Officials and Non-Officials to investigate into the causes and nature of the recent outbreak of disorder in Delhi and the circumstances of firing upon the crowds there. He said, the question, he was raising, paled into insignificance compared with the harrowing details they had just listened about the Punjab, where in several places hundreds of people were shot down. He gave an account of the history of the agitation as a result of the passing of the Rowlatt Bill, and narrated events, which happened in Delhi. There was a conflict of opinion as to the origin of the collision between the police and the people in Chandney Chowk and in the railway station.

He read extracts from the evidence of Mr. Marshall, who, the speaker said, had not been cross-examined, as he had left for England immediately after the incident. Even on his evidence, the firing on the unarmed crowd could not be justified. The responsible leaders in Delhi were known to the authorities. They could have been easily sent for to help in dispersing the crowd. The speaker gave instance to show that the order for firing was given by unauthorised persons. It was a significant commentary that in spite of shooting down of the unarmed men, huge gatherings were perfectly orderly and Swami Sradhanand's account of this had not been contradicted so far. It was eminently desirable that there should be an impartial investigation, whose findings would inspire confidence. It was necessary in the interest of Government itself that the acion of the officials should be approved. If they acted improperly, surely the Government was not going to shield them from a mistaken notion of prestige.

Mr. Chanda eulogised the attitude of Mr Barron, Chief Commissioner, to whom the whole of India owed a deep debt of gratitude for not declaring martial law and turning Delhi into another Amritsar or Lahore.

INVESTIGATION INTO FIRING OF CROWDS IN CALCUTTA.

He next moved for a mixed committee to investigate the circumstances of firing upon crowds in Calcutta, in April last. He gave a narrative account of what happened in the City before and after the order of prohibition of entry into the Punjab, passed against Mr. Gandhi by the Punjab Government. He admitted interference with street traffic by the crowd and said nobody could complain that the Government felt called upon to step in to put a stop to a state of things, which was hardly creditable to any one. But there was a conflict of opinion as to what led to the firing and whether it was at all justified. People were anxious to know under what circumstances and by whom, order to fire was given and what precautions enjoined by law was taken. Was civil force first tried as law required, and if not, why not, why were people shot in their vital parts? People in this country never heard of any casualties in connection with the recent riots in Australia and England, although rioters there assaulted the police with deadly weapons. It would be well, if the Government furnished an explanation, why humane measures could not be adopted in this country as were done in Australia and England.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said, wherever the disturbances happened the cause was the same. It would be just as well, if the same committee, which would enquire in the Punjab, Delhi, and Bombay affairs should also enquire into what happened in Calcutta. It would help Government to come to a final decision at once.

Mr. Abdul Rahim opposed the resolution and said the disturbances were not of such a nature as to necessitate any enquiry. The Government of Bengal handled the situation admirably and the police did exactly what they were ordered to do.

Pandit Malaviya supported the resolution to the extent that the committee, which had been appointed should also enquire into Calcutta riots in April. He did not like the idea of a separate committee.

Mr. Crum said, he agreed with Mr. Abdul Rahim that the question ought to have been raised in the Bengal Council. None in the Bengal Council, none of the representatives from Bengal wanted this committee of enquiry.

Sir William Vincent said as far as he was aware no demand had been made in the Bengal Legislative Council for such a committee of enquiry; that was a significant fact of which the member should take note. What happened in Calcutta was entirely different from what happened elsewhere. There was no reason to suppose that either the military or the police used unnecessary force. He was quite prepared to lay on the table of the Council, the report, which the Government of India had received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. If what happened in Calcutta was made the subject of an enquiry, then it would be impossible for the committee to make any progress. There was no reason for extending the scope of enquiry.

Mr. Sarma said that in view of the fact that none of the representatives from Bengal wanted this enquiry and also in view of the fact that an enquiry into Calcutta disturbances might provoke acrimonious discussion. He hoped Mr. Chanda would not press for a Committee of Enquiry.

Mr. Chanda, in replying said, Mr. Abdul Rahim was wrong in stating that the question was not raised in the Bengal Council. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt wanted to raise the question, but the Government of Bengal declined to interfere. He would like to know, by what process the Home Member had come to know that the members from Bengal did not want this enquiry, except one. None of them opposed it. He stated that the press in Bengal had unanimously demanded an enquiry and "The Statesman" also said that what happened in Calcutta, should be within the scope of enquiry of the committee.

Enquiry—inadvisable.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Chanda's resolution about a Committee of Enqunry into the Calcutta disturbances said, it was surprising to find that the members representing other provinces were advocating the motion, while those, who actually represented that province did not accord their assent to it. Since the riots occurred, there were also meetings of the Provincial Conference and so far he was aware no attempt was made for any enquiry of the character proposed by the mover, and it was a fact which ought not to be ignored. The character of the disturbances in Calcutta was entirely different from those, which took place either in the Punjab or in Bombay. There were no serious outrages in Calcutta. There was no necessity for introduction of martial law. There was no summary trial. They consulted the Government of Bengal and they considered such an enquiry was inadvisable. Moreover, only under most appealing circumstances the police fired and he did not think that any responsible man would deny the justification for such action being taken. So far no allegation was made against the police or military officers. Concluding, he said there really was no reason for extending the scope of the enquiry in Calcutta. On the other hand it was desirable to further limit the scope of the enquiry as at present allowed.

The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till Monday.

FRANCHISE FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

THE AGA KHANS' SUPPORT.

The following letter appears in an issue of the "Times" of the current mail:—

Sir,—The summaries given in the "Times" of the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee on the India Bill go to show that the attitude of casual negation on the question of women suffrage adopted in the Southborough Report, and endorsed by the Government of India is without substantial foundation. Lord Southborough himself admitted that he was very much astonished at the volume of evidence in favour of female enfranchisement; but he brushes it aside as so much political idealism. It seems he has forgotten that the world is governed by ideas, and that true progress is rooted in idealism.

One member of the Franchise Committee, Mr. Malcolm Hogg, was in favour of the removal of sex disquate fication but not of making special arrangements for recording women's votes. I entirely dissent from Lord Southborough's opinion that the reservation "robbed the gift of all its merit."

We are not setting up the public hustings and open voting of a past age in England; nor is the number of male electers—some five million for the whole of British India—large enough for the jostle of the ballot station to be so serious as Lord Southborough and Sir James Meston suggested. The great majority of Indian women of the well-to-do classes, e.g., the better class of cultivators, are not in real seclusion. The official witnesses who hold that very few women will go to the polling booth forget that purdah ladies go into the law and registration courts all over the country, and give evidence in relation to the transfer of property, etc. As owners of land and other property, purdah women play parts in the affairs of the countryside day by day which make ludicrous the suggestion that there would be anything revolutionary in recording a vote once in three years or less.

Sir James Meston's statement that female enfranchisement would present many difficulties, practical and social, in an instance of the regrettable fact that while many conscientious British officials spend their working lives in administrative duties in India, they never enter into a real understanding of the life or aspirations of the people—national, social, or religious Only one man in a hundred, a Woodroffe in Calcutta, a Police or a Beaman in Bombay, gains such real understanding of the people he serves. It is painful to Indian readers that men who have attained high distinction in the Civil Service should have to be seriously asked if they would be shocked at the inclusion of women in the electorates. No Indian, not even the most conservative, will be shocked by the proposal that now that the sacred right of enfranchisement is to be given on a substantial scale to men, women should should share it, just as they share the sacred rights of property.

I do not believe that Sir James Meston and Lord Southborough are right in the opinion that very few women would exercise the franchise; but the point is not pertinent to the issue. The question is one of justice, and not of the degree to which the right would be used. The logical deduction of the assertion of Sir James Meston, womanhood would be to take away from them the rights of property and of equality before the civil law they have enjoyed for centuries. My general views in my book, "India in Transition," published before the issue of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. But I feel it my duty to the hundreds of venerable and sensible purdah ladies of position I know in India, to register this protest against the obsolete views of men who have attained to place and power in India, but who have never taken the trouble to know the people among who they do office work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AGA KHAN.

PAID BY INSTALMENT.

A discharged soldier, says the "Manchester Guardian" Mr. Thomas Anderton, of Cavendish Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, who was very badly wounded in the head while in France, has received the following letter from the Army Pay Office:

"Dear sir.—I have to inform you that after payment of the amount due to you while on discharge your account is 11½d. in debt. Before taking steps to adjust under Army Regulations I have to request that you will inform me by return of post whether you are willing to refund this amount by instalment, if so at what rate. If you would prefer to make this in one payment please send the amount as soon as possible."

Mr. Anderton denies that he owes the amount.

SHIPBUILDING YARD IN BENGAL.

SYNDICATE FORMED WITH CAPITAL OF £30 MILLION.

VENTURE OF A BRITISH FIRM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

A well-informed Calcutta correspondent states that an extensive plot of land at Budge Budge, on the river Hugli, a few miles down the stream from Calcutta, has been acquired by a British firm for erecting a shipbuilding yard in Bengal on a large scale. It is stated that a syndicate has been formed in England with a capital of 30 million sterling for utilizing iron and steel produced in India. The principal work of the company will be shipbuilding and repairs, but they will at the same time take in hand several other industries. With this object in view another plot of land has been purchased by the company, at Ramkristopore (Howrah), where a factory for making tools will be erected.

They have also completed arrangements for starting another factory on a large scale at Tatanagar (Sakchi), near Tata Iron and Steel Works, where automatic tools of all descriptions will be turned out. The work of all these factories will be started with the least possible delay.

INSTEAD OF INDEMNITY BILL.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE SUGGESTS SUSPENSORY BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The President of the Madras Liberal League, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, the Secretary Legislative Department, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. P. N. Sarma:—

"If the Government unwilling withdraw Punjab Indemnity Bill and consider some enactment immediately needed, we beg to suggest instead suspensory Bill suspending actions and prosecutions against officers connected, pending enquiry by Commission and disposal Privy Council appeals, suspending also running of limitation against parties aggrieved."

AN INDIAN LUNCH AT THE N. I. C.

The London Correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

There was an interesting gathering today at the National Liberal Club, where Mr. Satyamurti, one of the delegates from the Indian National Congress, entertained a large party of English and Indian friends to lunch. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the distinguished poetess, who gave evidence before the Joint Committee presided, and made an eloquent appeal for Indian autonomy.

Mr. Satyamurti himself and Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was recently expelled from India by the Government, gave some details of the ruthless methods of repression in the Punjab which profoundly moved the audience. Mr. Horniman urged the Members of Parliament present to insist on the speedy appointment of the commission of inquiry promised by Mr. Montagu. Mr. Madhav Rao, late Dewan of Mysore expressed the satisfaction of Indians at the sympathy that they had met with in England, and criticised the methods of the Indian bureaucracy, which, he said was now out of date, however, useful it may have been in the past.

Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. J. A. Hobson, all declared their belief in the right of India to complete independence. and said that the only question was what the Indian people themselves desired. Mr. Hobson urged that the British attitude in regard to self-determination laid as open to the charge of hypocrisy. Other speakers were Mr. Neil Maclean, Major Vesey, and Mr. Saklatwala.

SAROJINI NAIDU TO VISIT AMERICA.

Mrs. Besant writes to "New India" that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu may visit the United States in the autumn in order to give a series of lectures literary and political, very pressing offers having been made to her by leading lecture bureaux. "There is no doubt that her remarkable and cultured eloquence would be a revelation to the American people, and would prove beyond dispute, by evidence which will be before their eyes, the strength of the claim of India to a lofty place among the Nations of the world. Mrs. Naidu will also visit some English towns before leaving for America."

LATEST CABLE.

BRITISH POLICY IN RUSSIA.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

MR. CHURCHILL DENIES COL. SHERWOOD'S ALLEGATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 13.

Mr. Churchill in an official note replying to criticisms of the British policy in North Russia says the policy accepted by the House of Commons on 29th July, is being speedily and punctually pursued. The decisions on which it was based are irrevocable and there is no reason to suppose that General Rawlinson who is in supreme command of the British forces at Archangel and Murmansk will not succeed in the task at an early date, nevertheless the peculiar difficulty of withdrawal operations must be realised. The enemy forces on the abovementioned fronts may well be equal to the combined British and Russian national forces. The attitude of the latter, who are much more numerous than the British, also the attitude of the civil population must inevitably be affected by the British withdrawal, thus the task of extricating the British while injuring the subsequent chances of Russian nationals as little as possible is very complex. The Government consider it their duty to offer means of refuge to all Russians who compromised themselves with the Bolsheviks through assisting us. Considerable numbers of persons including women and children besides the British troops must therefore be evacuated by sea.

Mr. Churchill scathingly describes the suggested process of simply marching the British into transports and sailing away under the cover of warships' guns as likely to result in a series of episodes dishonourable to British name. Military authorities have always insisted that the British could not have withdrawn except by certain offensive operations of limited scope in order to disengage their front. It would be wrong and unpatriotic to increase the difficulties of withdrawal in the most critical phase by inspiring the enemy and disheartening the Russian nationals.

REPLY TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHERWOOD'S ALLEGATIONS.

Referring to the allegations published in the press by Lieut.-Colonel Sherwood Kelly regarding the British operations in North Russia, Mr. Churchill says Lieut.-Colonel Sherwood Kelly was removed from his post on the 16th August and sent back to England for a serious offence against the Army Act and General Rawlinson reported that he only refrained from courtmartialling him owing to his gallant record. Lieut-Colonel Sherwood Kelly now otherwise an offender against the King's regulations, will be subjected to a disciplinary action.

Mr. Churchill proceeds to recapitulate the steps taken which have been already published in connection with the British withdrawal He refers to the upsetting of British plans to withdraw from North Russia without risk and difficulty or anxiety as regards the fate of the North Russia Government and the army owing to the failure of Admiral Kolcnak a plan to join up with the North Russians.

Mr. Churchill says it is not proposed to issue any statement of policy regarding the progress of operation until British lives are no longer endangered by publicity or the interests of Russian nationals are prejudiced.

Referring to the numerous rumours about the Anti-Bolshevik forces in the Baltic states and and on the Petrograd front which are chiefly ascribed to Bolshevik wireless reports he says no British were even employed there nor did the British Government ever accept the responsibility for those military operations; we only furnished munitions and advice and the British navy with its superb efficiency prevented the Bolsheviks from raiding the Baltic ports. He points out in this connection that the Baltic states are subjected to social dangers from the Bolsheviks and political dangers from Germany. These cannot be averted singlehanded by Great Britain, but they have engaged the attention of the Peace Conference for some time. The problem can only be grappled with by the victorious allies acting in concert.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A press communiqué states:—The International Labour Conference which was set up by the terms of the Peace Treaty will meet for the first time in Washington on the 29th October. Each member of the League of Nations will there be represented and India by four delegates of whom two will be Government representatives, one a representative of employers, and one a representative of labour:—The delegates elected by the Government of India to attend the Conference are the following:—Government representatives—Mr. L. J. Kershaw C.S.I., C.I.E., India Office, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee C.I.E., officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces. Representative of employers:—Mr. A. R. Murray, Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association. Representative of the employed:—Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi, Bombay.

GRAVE BOLSHEVIK POSITION IN SOUTH.

OUTLINED BY TROTSKY

HIS PROMISE TO HELP "STRANGLED HUNGARIANS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Speaking recently at Moscow Trotsky described the Bolshevik position in the south as very grave. They need not, however, be discouraged for eight months ago they had no boots overcoats rifles or cartridges. "Now" he said, "we have conquered the Urals with all the factories while Siberia with its foodstuffs guarantee us against starvation." Concluding, Trotsky promised to help the "strangled Hungarian workers and to save the peoples of Asia."

SIBERIAN MOSLEMS READY TO FIGHT BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Reuter learns that the Moslems in Siberia are enthusiastically forming volunteer regiments to fight under a green flag against the Bolsheviks, whom they regard as the avowed enemies of all faiths.

Admiral Koltchak reports that the upper reaches of the Obi River are now navigable and arrangements have been completed for unloading the ships.

POLISH AGITATION RE UPPER SILESIA.

GERMAN NOTE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

BERLIN.—A German Note presented at Versailles expresses anxiety concerning the agitation in irresponsible Polish quarters during the past fortnight in connection with Upper Silesia which, the Note says, is calculated to incite the Polish masses to acts of violence. The Note says that it is the duty of the Polish Governmnet to oppose these machinations and to prevent the Polish bands from crossing the Polish frontier and attacking the German troops who require all their self-control not to pursue the bands back across the frontier. The Note concludes that the German and Prussian Governments are unsuccessfully endeavouring to safeguard the peace in order that Upper Silesia should be enabled to continue the work of production.

HISTORY OF THE TANKS.

LECTURE BY SIR E. T. D'EYNCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

Speaking at the British Association Sir Eustace Tennyson D'Eyncourt Director of Naval Construction, Admiralty, told the history of the tanks. The military authorities wanted a landship capable of crossing gaps five feet wide, weight to be fourteen tons on the axle and carrying a crew of ten several guns and fuel and water for twenty miles. After experimenting unsuccessfully with two linked up tractors and then with a machine with fifteen feet wheels, the tank as used on the Somme was ultimately produced and this was subsequently improved upon. Sir Eustace D'Eyncourt mentioned that the very latest, tanks possessed smoke-screen creators, bullet-proof spherical gun-mountings, unditching gear, signalling apparatus and special arrangement for traversing soft ground.

COLLISION IN DENSE FOG.

BETWEEN BRITISH LINER AND JAPANESE STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

The British liner Marathon from Australia collided to-day with the Japanese steamer Heijin Maru from London in a dense fog off Dungeness. The Marathon had two holds flooded and was beached. Ninety passengers, including Ladies Brassey and Duncannon, were taken to Dover by tugs. All are safe. The Heijin Maru is anchored in the Downs Her bows are stove in.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSIONS.

DISCONTINUE OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

BRUSSELS.—In the Chamber the Minister of Finance announced that the Relief Commission was discontinuing its operations and had donated the balance of the funds amounting to 150,000,000 francs for the extension of University education in Belgium.

GENERAL PERSHING IN NEW YORK.

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

NEW YORK.—General Pershing headed the first American Division along a five-mile route to-day. Millions of spectators indulged in unparalleled enthusiasm.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

REPORT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN PROTEST AT TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

Reuter learns on a high authority that the reports spread by certain hostile elements in Teheran that France and the United States have protested against the recent Anglo-Persian agreement are entirely without foundation.

AMERICA'S COTTON INDUSTRY

GROWERS TO DISCUSS HIGHER PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

NEW ORLEANS.—The cotton growers after endorsing the minimum price of thirty-six cents. per pound for September with an increase of half a cent. monthly until forty cents. is reached, passed a resolution in favour of holding a meeting to discuss even higher price.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

CAPITAL THREATENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

WASHINGTON.—A message from Honduras states that the revolutionaries have captured La Ceiba and are approaching the capital, Tegucigalpa. President Bertrand has handed over his powers to the Cabinet.

SUPPRESSION OF SINN FEINISM.

FRESH PROCLAMATION IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

A fresh proclamation issued in Dublin suppresses the Sinn Fein organisations, the Gaelic League, the Irish volunteers and Cumannambann in the city and county of Cork.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN KWEICHOW

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORISE RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

SHANGHAI.—A message from Kweiyaung states that the provincial government of Kweichow has publicly authorised the cultivation of opium. It is believed that this is in deliberate defiance of the recent British enquiries with regard to the renewed cultivation.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CHINA.

200 DEATHS IN 10 DAYS AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

SHANGHAI.—The epidemic of cholera at Harbin is rapidly abating, but there is a serious outbreak at Honan and also at Wei-Hai-Wei, where there have been over two hundred deaths in ten days.

NEW REPUBLIC OF BRIKENFELD.

WITHIN GERMAN EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

BERLIN.—The Government of the Province of Birkenfeld which is separated from Oldenburg has issued a proclamation declaring itself an independent republic within the German Empire. The state institutions will continue and all the officials are remaining. The Federal Government has not yet recognised Birkenfeld.

LAUNCH OF A LIGHT CRUISER ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

The launch of the light cruiser Despatch at Glasgow had to be abandoned as the vessel jammed on the ways.

BRITISH SOLDIERS DETAINED IN INDIA

MR. MONTAGU'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 12.

The India Office publishes the information from the Government of India with regard to the arrangements for the repatriation of the British soldiers detained in India. The publication concludes by stating that Mr. Montagu most earnestly hopes that all the employers will recognise that the men now returning were detained in India owing to a national emergency and will not allow them to lose thereby. He is led to make this appeal as many men fear that their former employers may consider that they remained in India of their own accord. Mr. Montagu emphasises that the men were detained in India solely on the grounds of vital interests of the Empire.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CANADA.

EFFECT OF CONTINOUS HAND SHAKES ON PRINEC OF WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10.—The Prince of Wales in the course of a speech emphasised that the development of Western Canada which was the grannary of the Empire, must not be delayed.

The Prince later attended a reception in the ground of the Government House where there was great enthusiasm. The state of the Prince's hands after the many thousands of handshakes he has had since entering Canada is making it physically impossible for him to continue this democratic practice generally.

PRINCE OF WALES AT WINNIPEG.

STRIKING WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

WINNIPEG.—The Prince of Wales received a striking welcome to Winnipeg. The wide streets were inadequate to contain the enormous crowds and there was the greatest difficulty in securing a passage for the royal procession to the City Hall. There were similar enthusiastic scenes at the New Parliament buildings where the central domed court was a mass of flowers. Another enormous gathering surrounded the enclosure where the Prince inspected military units including the returned soldiers also the Red River South African war veterans. The Prince afterward shook hands with the widows and the mothers of the fallen soldiers who were drawn up in a long line. The barrier of enclosure burst before the pressure of the crowds and the Prince suddenly found himself in the middle of what resembled a vast rugby scrimmage in which the people endeavoured to reach and to pat him on the back. The prince fulfilled the long list of engagements during the day. The streets were beautifully decorated and at night they were brilliantly illuminated.

SCENE AT SIGNING OF AUSTRIAN TREATY.

RENNER QUITE UNRUFFLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 12.

PARIS.—A message describing the scene at the signing of the Austrian Treaty says that M. Clemenceau opened the session in the fewest possible words. Addressing Renner, M. Clemenceau said that the peace negotiations with Austria were completed and he had certified that the Treaty accorded with the agreements reached. He then invited Renner to sign. The latter alone signed for Austria. His bearing was tranquil and assured and even the gravity of the moment failed entirely to divest his plump features of their accustomed smile. The ceremony of signing lasted an hour after which M. Clemenceau closed the session. Renner and the majority of the Austrian delegation return home to-night.

CRICKET AT HOME.

MP. THORNTON'S XI BEAT AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI to-day beat the Australians at Scarborough by two wickets.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the R. A. Sports at the Polo Ground, Kirkee, on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady George Lloyd attended the races on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady George Lloyd was out with the Poona and Kirkee hounds on Thursday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and Staff arrived at Kirkee Station on Thursday morning, from Bombay.

On Thursday, Government House and grounds were thrown open to the rank and file of the Garrison from 5 to 7 p.m.

There was a small dinner party at Government House on Thursday.

ACTIVITES OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON

MARTIAL LAW AND PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

A special cable for the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari" dated London, September 9, says:—

A successful demonstration against the Martial Law and the affairs in the Punjab was held here last week. Syed Hasan Imam presided. Resolutions condemning the Government action and policy, thanking Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Sir Sankaran Nair for practical protest against it, and demanding general amnesty were passed. They were strongly supported by Commander Kenworthy, Mr Lansbury, Mrs. Despard and Messrs. Tilak, Pal, Dewan Madhavrao and Mr. Horniman.

On Wednesday, Mr. Horniman presided at the Indian Press Association's luncheon to the British Press. Messrs. Tilak, Pal, Wadia and Rangaswamy spoke on the occasion. Among those present were Mr. Kenworthy, Professor Hobson and Mr. Lansbury.

The Congress deputation and Mr. Tilak leave in the middle of November after addressing meetings at important centres. The budgeted cost is one thousand pounds. With more money a good deal of propaganda could be done.

MR. PAL AT CARDIFF.

Mr. Pal addressed a meeting at Cardiff on Sunday. Resolutions were adopted urging the local members of Parliament to use their influence in getting the Reforms, pressed by the Congress Deputation included in the Reform Bill and to secure the incorporation of the Declaration of Rights in it. The Cardiff meeting was painfully surprised at the Martial Law proceedings and it requested the local Parliamentary members to insist upon a thorough and impartial investigation into this matter, and on adequate punishment of those who may be found responsible for these enormities.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every institution in Bombay of men and women of any importance has sent or recorded its protest against the South African Legislation and Fiji Indentures and the Indemnity Bill. But we have heard nothing from the premier political institution of Bombay—I mean, the Presidency Association, which had enjoyed for years the proud privilege of grading the lead in such matters not merely to Bombay, but to the whole of India. I had heard that the young men had gone into power and rejuvinated it. There is no sign of it even in such a stirring time as we are now passing. It seems to be hibernating after the departure of Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to England. Is it not time for it to wake up?

I learn that even its March general meeting has not been held yet not to speak of the quarterly meetings provided for in the rules.

It was usual to have four secretaries. now, there are only two—each a first-rate politician no doubt, but much too busy to attend to the routine work. It was the energy of our redoubtable D. E. Wacha now Sir Dinsha, that kept ever watchful eye on the political barometer of India and quickly adjusted the activities of the Association to its renderings under the able piloting of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Is there no one now in Bombay, who would follow in his footsteps and bring the honoured institution back to life? It is time that something is done in this direction by those who are responsible for its management.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Fort, Sept. 11.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The case in which Private E. Rymel, motor driver, the Military Dairy Farm, Kirkee, was charged under Section 304 I.P.C. and Section 5 of the motor act was concluded before Mr. Percival, District and Sessions Judge yesterday. The case for the prosecution was that on 7th July last accused knocked down and killed a man on Fitzgerald Bridge while proceeding to Kirkee. The judge acquitted the accused off the charge under Section 304 I.P.C. but found him wuilty under the second charge and fined him Rs. 50.

The work of blowing up the Retriever was taken upon Friday by men from Fort William. The steamers City of Calcutta, City of London and Mandal, three ocean going passenger vessels, are detained in the port till the stream is cleared of the obstacle, which is expected to be done within a week.

The Punjab Government is appointing a committee including three Indian members of the Legislative Council and nine principals of colleges, in and out of Lahore, to discuss with the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor the application to the Punjab University of certain proposals of the Calcutta University Commission.

SPORTING NEWS.

OLD BILL SCRATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 12.

St. Leger:—With the exception of Old Bill the starters were the same as given in the list of the probables.

POONA RACES.

FIRST BIG MEETING: LAST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 13.

The following are the horses left in for the Fourth Day, Poona First Big Meeting, to be run to-day:—

STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Oros 9-0, Calder Vale 8-9, William The Beau 8-4, Cheechako 8-1, Louviers d'Or 8-0, Giacomi 7-10, Baronvale 7-8, Pastime 7-8, Sampier 7-7, Black Kite 7-5.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Symrex 9-7, Miss Rollestone 8-9, Fire Finch 8-6, Stop Watch 7-9, Fine Trout 7-9, Donna Inez 7-5, Binfield Grove 7-4, Enchantment 7-4.

ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Anthracite 9-12, County Cricket 9-8, Kinsale 9-6, Cyanite 9-4, Pantomime II 9-2, Country Lad 9-1, Gladiator 8-12, Royal Band 8-9, Red Quill 8-8, We Two 8-6, Royal Charter 8-1, Byculla 7-12, Hunyadi 7-11, Birthday Clothes 7-7, Treddle 7-4, Zefus 7-0.

NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Antic 9-12, Veiled Certainty 9-6, Lucky Queen 9-5, Javelin 9-5, Senparison 9-5, Tara Pine 9-2, Flotelle 8-12, South Star 8-12, Dorian 8-11, Matchless Maud 8-10, Athlete 8-10, Stageland 8-8, Spearwood 8-8, Gold Stream 8-1, Rosemorder 8-0 Decorum 7-12, Mount Diablo 7-11, Mintspear 7-10, Japanese Pine 7-6, Fugle Lady 7-4, Nice Bird 7-3, Japonette 7-2, Lupinus 6-7.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

White Silk 9-12, Durban 9-6, Krushan 9-1, Gazal 8-2, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-11, Zuheir 7-10, Fury 7-8, Warminster 7-6, Tit Bits 7-1, Osprey 7-0, Resident 7-0, Black Ivory 6-8, Silver Streak 6-7, Argonaut 6-7, Excelsior 6-7, Winning Post 6-7, Balloon 6-7, Mentor 6-7.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Collingwood 9-12, Kayid 9-8, Earl 9-8, Anaiza 8-12, Dartmoor 8-11, Durban 8-9, Red Cross 8-9, Ruby Mine 8-6, Mandil 8-6, Portcullis 7-13, Dictate 7-11, Ferry Boat 7-8, Gazal 7-5, Union Jack 7-3, Cessation 7-0, Quantity 7-0, Royal Court 6-12, Amir Aswad 6-12, Fury 6-10, Mooltan 6-10, Jawad 6-7, Angler 6-7, Nassan 6-7, Redoubt 6-7.

THE POONA C. B. S. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mountain Apple 9-3, Courier 9-3, Submarine 9-3, Tipster 9-10, Applewood 9-8, Cuidon 7-12, Suffona 7-12, Better Luck 7-12, Muns 9-0, Doughty 7-9.

SECOND BIG MEETING: FIRST DAY.

FINAL ENTRIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following are final entries for the First Day's Second Big Meeting to be run on Saturday, 20th September:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

First entries 22.

Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First entries 14.

Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e h Salandra, 6 years.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First entries 31.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 6 years.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

First entries 38.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e g Taffy's Darling, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Senparison, 5 years.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary, 6 years.
Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Minar, late Minaret C. 3 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles

First entries 35.

Mr. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Redoubt, 4 years.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First entries 35.

Dr. S. V. Kandalker's b a h Paladin, aged.

2nd day, Wednesday, 24th September, 1919.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

First entries 26.

Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder, aged.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

First entries 22.

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's b e m Moldavie, 4 years.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

First entries 30.

Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Tara Pine, 4 years.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

First entries 43.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

First entries 35.

Dr. S. V. Kandalker's b a h Paladin, aged.

3rd day, Saturday, 27th September, 1919.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

First entries 16.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. A. Conningham's b or br e h Helford, 5 years.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

First entries 14.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e h Salandra, 6 years.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

First entries 39.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ch e g Taffy's Darling, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Senparison, 5 years.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary, 6 years.
Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday, 3 years.
Mr Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Minar late Minaret C. 3 years.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen 5 years.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

First entries 15.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan and Capt. Sirdar Singh of Shahpura's b c h Courtier 4 years.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

First entries 44.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

THE AUTUMN PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Fiasco 9-12, Speak the Truth 9-3, Lu Lad 8-12, Mahoney Boy 8-6, Port of Spain 8-4, Tourny 8-3, The Rush 8-3, The Clown 8-0, Lord Grey 7-12, Chatterbux 7-12, Luzzet 7-9 Silver Lining 7-7.

THE AUTUMN PATE DIVISION II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Monsieur James 9-4, Partnership 9-3 Jem Crack 8-11, Glenlyon 8-4, Redington 7-11, Luna 7-8, Gun Carriage 7-6, Clematis, 7-6.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Pomade 12-2, Monopoly 9-7, Sea Lad 9-3, Silver Lining 9-2, Monsieur James 8-8, Glenlyon 8-5, Brandichoc 8-5, Endeavour 8-0.

THE ALENBY PLATE.—Distance, 1 mile 1 furlong.

Pomade 9-10, No Ball 8-13, Valentine Brook 8-12, Jack 8-7, Miss Drake 8-5, Midsand 8-5, Lee Soleil 8-3 Shire Dyne 8-0, Andoversford 7-9, Zelia 7-7, Last Spot 7-2, Sumurun 7-0, Bideadwee 7-0 Balsam 7-0.

THE PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lower School 9-12, Gun Carriage 8-10, Quality 8-8, Bobby, 7-12.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Midsand 9-12, Lee Soleil 9-10, Idlewild 9-1, Boy 9-0, Mahoney Boy 8-5, Port of Spain 8-4, Watch Tower 8-3, Jem Crak 8-1, Sumurun 7-9, Emmie 7-7.

FACILITIES FOR COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

The C. P. Government, in a press note, announces that it has been decided to constitute a committee consisting of Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Deshpande, Khan Bahadur Malak, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and the principals of Morris and Hislop colleges, with power to co-opt not more than two members, to make general recommendations regarding the facilities for commercial training in the colleges of these provinces.

COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS.

The Committee will deal specially with the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and consider separately the application of the higher forms of education, i.e. university courses, particularly those in economic history and geography, to the commercial needs and the demand for more professional courses of training below the University level. Other questions of similar nature, regarding education in its relation to commerce, will also be referred to the Committee for its opinion.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS PROHIBITED.

The Secretary of the Cotton Contracts Board sends the undermentioned notification issued by the Government of Bombay:—

"The following rule passed by the Cotton Contracts Board on 25th June, 1919, is published for general information and will come into force on 21st September, 1919:—

"Speculative transactions in cotton known as 'Kutcha Khandi' and 'Kutcha Americans' are prohibited. Any member or broker who infringes or attempts to infringe or who assists any infringement or attempted infringement of this Rule shall be liable to suspension and expulsion from membership of the Clearing House, and/or withdrawal of his license. This prohibition covers and applies to any person making in Bombay any quotations of or enquiries for prices relating to such transactions irrespective of where the other party to such quotation or enquiry may be."

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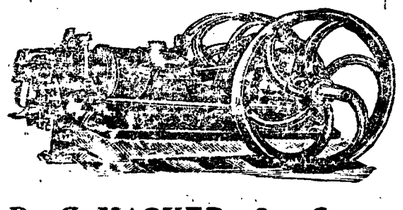

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TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

"LAW JOURNAL'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting upon Earl Curzon's statement regarding the ex-Kaisor's trial, the British "Law Journal" remarks that the project presupposes his apprehension, and that again assumes a willingness on the part of the Dutch State to hand him over to English custody.

"The present position of William of Hohenzollern," says the journal, "seems to be in law that of a private person of German nationality resident in Holland and nothing more. This is all he is as between the Allies and Holland. As between Germany and Holland it may be that he is a political refugee, but even that is open to controversy. The question, then, is how, or on what principle or under colour of what sonorous pretence, is this refugee to be taken out of Holland if the Dutch Government refuses—as it properly may—to give him up."

Referring to the declaration by "amateurs" that the ex-Kaiser's extradition will be demanded of Holland, it is pointed out that "there can be no demand for extradition on the part of States who have neither in law nor by any treaty a *locus standi* on which to make Holland hand over the fugitive to the Allies. She might do so as a mere act of grace, or, more truly, as a concession to superior force. The extradition would have no other significance.

"The reservation of political crime is to be found in every extradition treaty ever made, and has by now indeed become common form. Even if the ex-Kaiser were not a 'political offender'—which he is,—it would be for Germany alone to demand his extradition from Holland, but even that country's present abject condition seems to exclude this last humiliation.

"It cannot either be suggested that the proposed tribunal is not an extraordinary one, and there is indeed no authority or principle of law which will not be infringed by the setting up of such a tribunal in the name of justice."

JAPANESE VIEW OF TAGORE'S RENUNCIATION.

"The Japan Chronicle" writes:—

By the courtesy of an Indian reader we learn some further particulars of the surrender of his knighthood by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. It was done on account of the measures taken in the suppression of riots in the Punjab. It appears that floggings were administered to rioters; and administered in public. Military men are apparently incurable in their belief that this is the way to "teach people a lesson." The ultimate object of any sort of government must be that the people will uphold it, and it is obvious that anybody witnessing corporal chastisement, especially if it be the chastisement of their own fellows by a foreign authority, will feel much more sympathy for the persons punished than for the authority thus vindicated. We still have something to say on the subject of the Korean floggings, the victims of which have been spared this indignity, and as we have been semi-officialy challenged to criticise the British methods of suppressing riots in India we are dealing with this matter first. We may point out to our semi-official critic also that the Rev. C. F. Andrews, one of the companions of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in his Japan tour, was the most prominent in getting this barbarous and foolish method of punishment stopped. He protested with such vigour and cogency that it was immediately stopped in Lahore. We have not heard of any Japanese making a similar effort to get the Korean floggings stopped. The Bengali poet's protest will also create a lasting impression, as he is recognised not only in India but very widely both in England and America as a great spiritual force and a man of the most enlightened outlook.

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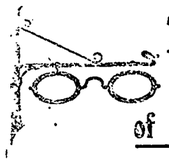
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PLEA FOR PHYSICAL HEALTH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the air is thick with the talk of reforms you will permit me to speak of one department of reform which has received very little attention from the public. To my mind it is one which pre-eminently deserves our most anxious and careful attention if we are to have a place in the Commonwealth of Nations, so ardently desired by us all—I mean the physical regeneration of the Indian people and more especially of the educated classes, for it is to them we have to look for the uplift of the nation from its present sad and helpless condition to one of many, and self-supporting existence.

Perhaps the subject may be thought a little foreign to the objects with which the "Chronicle" was founded, but I am to be allowed to urge that it is no negligible part of the great scheme of nation-building—a scheme so dear to your heart and in the propagation of which your paper has played so great and distinguished a part.

In this letter I do not attempt to formulate any suggestions to give body and shape to the object I advocate but I write with the sole purpose of creating through your influential columns an atmosphere in which people will have the desire and the will to be healthy and strong—a desire which would be a habit of the mind, as fixed, as determinate, as absorbing, as their passion for self-Government. Talking of self-Government may I ask what nation can stand its ground in the stress and strife of competing national interests and ambitions if it has not the health of body and strength of sinew to back up whatever mental and moral energy it may possess? Has not the weaker rather neglected physique of the Indian peoples been responsible for the many indignities and insults to which they are daily subjected even in their own country? Many trying situations could be speedily eased if behind the dark skin there throb a vigorous pulse and powerful muscles. I should have said that such situations would rarely arise for a well built and healthy person commands instinctive respect from all and sundry—blacks, whites and yellows! Lest you should think I am going in too much for brutish strength allow me to add a few other considerations.

In the first place the Indian mind has very great regard for all created things. They would deem it sacrilegious to kill or throw away or waste any thing which God has created, without letting it play its part in the scheme of existence. I know people who would look with horror if you would throw awty a handful of rice or other food because they argue, was not food created for human consumption and therefore to throw it away would be to contravene the purpose and intention of Divine Law. Now, in one form or another all Indian peoples are saturated with the notion that a divine purpose underlies all creation. If they think that a bug or a mosquito must have a fair field for the realisation of itself, for the fulfilment of some purpose for which it was created—the very fact of its creation postulating such a presumption—would it be too far fetched to suggest that the wonderful machine with which man has been endowed has also a purpose and object to fulfil and therefore to neglect and misuse it, is an abuse of trust or in other words it is a crime. To relent this position on the ground that such an attitude would encourage a worship of the body or of material things to the detriment of the spiritual is to put a wholly uncalled for limitation on human capacity. Why not the three great functions, if I may so call them, of man viz., body, mind and soul have each its full play and in the result be all the better by reason of their interactions.

It has been well said that riches do not consist in the mutitude of possessions but in the capacity of appreciation. And consist in the multitude of possessions through his veins has possibilities of life and happiness opened out to him which are denied to the richest and the proudest. If we follow the West in its frenzied race for gold and give up our old and time-honoured nations, where life was to be lived quietly and enjoyed dispassionately, if now we must have something that has to be worried over and rushed through somehow, let us at least pay heed to some of the amenities or rather safety valves wisely provided by the West. One of them and a very important one, is the developed taste for sports, games and all manly and healthy exercises. In America they honour and respect their champions of baseball, in England an International cricketer of fame is an object of veneration. Why, then, should we not give due meed of respect to our very scanty rank of sportsmen especially those who have made it their life work to encourage by word and example a healthy sporting instinct amongst the youth of our country? They are doing in their humble way perhaps as much useful service to their country as many a belauded champion of social or political reform.

Whatever wrongs or calamities the great war may have brought it has done one great service in that it has opened the eyes of several nations to the prime importance of physical fitness not only as a national asset but as a factor of individual well being and happiness. Hundreds of people who never gave a thought to the health of their bodies beyond administering an occassional doze of medicine have, after the completion of their training, written with bubbling enthusiasm of the joy that healthy and vigorous limbs have brought them. I do not mean to suggest that Indians do not desire or value health and strength—they do but, and there's the whole trouble, they expect it to drop ready made from the skies and therefore an object to which they devote a wholly disproportionate amount of time and energy.

In conclusion, may I take the liberty to suggest that if you could spire a column for the discussion of fashions and dress, a little space may be reserved for the consideration of subjects bearing on national health and physique.—Yours, etc.,

TAHER S. MAHOMADI.

Kavarana Buildings,
Marine Lines,
Sept. 9.

INDIAN LEADERS IN ENGLAND.

"BRITAIN AND INDIA" MEETING.

A meeting was convened by "Britain and India" on the 29th July, in the Caxton Hall, to welcome all the delegations at present in Great Britain. After enjoyable social intercourse,

The Chairman (Mrs. Sharpe) observed that talk of internationalism was absurd if indifference prevailed towards members of our own household.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, of the Indian Moderate Deputation, gave a brief explanation of Diarchy. It was considered that full responsible government was too much to introduce at once. Part of the functions of government, such as law, justice and police, were to be reserved to the executive. Other subjects, such as education and sanitation, were to be carried out by Ministers subject to the control of the legislature. This devious method of introducing responsible government was such a novelty that much Indian opinion was alarmed by it, but many opponents fell into agreement after the visit of the Secretary of State. In his scheme the evils of diarchy were minimised and the process of subjects from reserved to transferred was to be genuine and real. The Government of India have recommended the fullest development of this scheme, the two halves of government to be kept as much apart as possible. This was dangerous. This had caused a withdrawal of moderate support from diarchy. The Government of India's scheme of diarchy was comparable to the divorce of a married couple before they had ever lived together.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, of the All-India Home Rule League, dealt with the question of the Central Government of India. The average annual income for the United Kingdom is £42, but of the Indians £2. Two hundred years ago India was exporting into England cotton and silk goods, but tremendous import duties were levied upon such goods and that flourishing trade decayed and India was now the poorest country in the world. To take a proper economic place, India asked for economic freedom. Whether their economic dogmas were sound or unsound they demanded liberty to make their own experiments. Gratitude was of the essence of the Indian. Troubles would disappear if the Indian had some control over the central government. The collocation of events leading up to the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair was known—place without power was useless.

Mr. B. P. Wadia, refuted the argument that the demand for self-government came only from the educated classes by stating that the labourers were quite as eager for home rule. They were unhappy because of their ghastly poverty. The Government starved education, sanitation, and irrigation in the interest of railways. Present factory legislation allowed a 12-hours' working day, with only half-an-hour's recess, for six hours a day. Boys and girls work 6 hours a day. which, with time occupied in travelling, prevents their education. £1 per month, paid three weeks in arrears, was a common rate. This led to so much malnutrition that prisoners in Indian gaols weighed more than textile workers. Competition against Lancashire was used to depress these workers, just as competition against India was used here. Trade union membership was already 20,000 in the City of Madras. The present administration had done nothing for these men, therefore they were determined home rulers.

The Hon. Mr. V. P. Patel, of the Indian National Congress, did not accept provincial diarchy. The Indian National Congress had accepted the August 20, 1917, declaration, involving self-government by stages, but did not accept the principle that the Governments of England and India should be the judges of the stages. (Applause). They asked that a period should be fixed within the Statute within which responsible government should be achieved. It was in the interests both of India and Britain that India should remain within the British Empire. The Montagu Report appeared in 1918; before it non-Brahmin agitations and Moderate conferences had never been heard of. The Delhi Congress decided that all subjects ought to be transferred in the provinces, and all but those named in the central government, and that within 15 years a constitution should be granted such as Australia and Canada enjoyed. (Applause).

Mr. Jinnah, of the Indian Moslem League, said that social reformers were powerless in the face of social problems because of lack of control of government. There were 72,000,000 Mussulmans in India. The Secretary of State's Council was a replica of the bureaucracy of India. Out of 14,000 Civil Servants some 65 were Indians. The second monopoly was the Army, and the third was commerce. India has displayed her sanity and loyalty during the war, which had at last moved Parliament a little. But the Bill satisfied no single Indian party. It was a myth to say that the deputations were at loggerheads. All demanded that India must have fiscal autonomy. India had no desire to shirk imperial obligations. (Applause). The Mahomedans felt keenly that their holy places should not be taken from them. (Applause).

Mrs. Besant, for the National Home Rule League, assured the audience that the Deputations differed only on detail—all were willing to take stages all willling to work in amity with Britain, but all were working towards Home Rule for India on the ground of human dignity. It was not right to monopolise foremost positions or to control the education of another race. The price of India's loyalty was India's freedom. (Loud applause).—"India."

RISE IN HOUSE RENTS IN MADRAS.

WANTED LEGISLATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

At the next Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Corporation, Mr. K. C. Desikachariar is to move a resolution requesting the Government to introduce an early legislation with a view to check the present inordinate rise in house rents in Madras.

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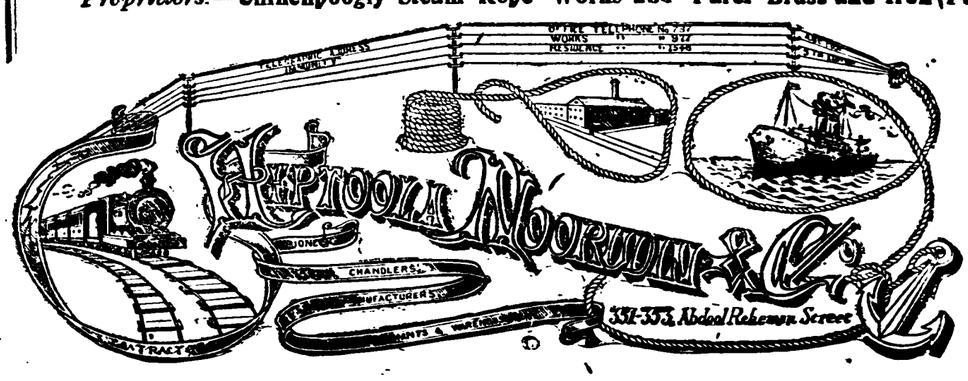

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VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

PATIDARS AND DHARALAS AT VARIANCE.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

To-day before the Second Tribunal the Vadad Wire-cutting case was proceeded with.

Some Mundas, accused No. 15, pleaded not guilty to the charge stating that Jeeva Jeebhai implicated him because he had a dispute about a mango-tree. Waga Raji involved him because he had filed a suit and got a decree against Meru Bhaji and Dhori Bhaiji, brothers-in-law of the witness. He further said that no meeting was held nor a lecture delivered and that he did not speak the audience as he was not present at the alleged meeting.

Cagji Bahna, accused No. 16, put in a plea of alibi, saying that he was not at home on the day of offence. He further said that in company with one Mansing, he went to Mahudha on Chaitra Vad 10, to arrange for a marriage of a helpless child and returned to Vadod on the 14th April last. Jeeva Jeebha and others implicated him because of enmity arising out of a theft of a stock of hay, which they had committed.

Ismail Jeeva, accused No. 17, a Bora cream dealer, pleaded not guilty and said that on the 11th April he had gone to Petlad to attend a marriage and returned to Vadod on the 14th April. He explained the causes of enmity which actuated the witnesses to depose against him.

Mangal Narsi, accused No. 18, said he had not committed the crime as he was out of Vaod from the 12th to 14th April to purchase tobacco in company with one Haribhai Desai.

Jetha Shanker, accused 19, said he was innocent and did not commit the offence. Soma Jesing, Dhula Nana and Waga Baji deposed against him because of the ill-will they bore against him owing to his being a brother of Moti Shanker accused No. 1. These witnesses implicated him for the same reasons which actuated them to depose against his brother. He said that he was a loyal subject and as such had contributed to the war loan.

ALLEGED IMPLICATION OUT OF SPITE.

Amtha Tulsi, accused No. 20, also pleaded not guilty. He said he fell ill two years back and had been confined to bed for four months last year. He was suffering from paralysis of the leg and could not walk even half a mile without taking rest three or four times. He had never gone to the rails to cut wires. Babir implicated him out of spite, as he had not paid his dues for the last two years.

Bhabhut Bharthi Kailasbharthi, accused No. 23, a gosai, pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying that he was bed-ridden from the 4th or 5th April to 17th or 18th April on account of cough and fever. He was convalescent on the 17th April. He narrated the circumstances of his being threatened with jail by the Dharalas, if he did not give evidence against the Patidars.

Chhagan Ichha, accused No. 24, said that he was innocent, as he was out of Vadod at the time. He went to Rudel on the 12th April to see his niece who was ill there and passed the night at his sister's house. On the 12th, he purchased one bullock from Ras an adjacent village and returned to Rudel at dusk, where he was detained by one Mahiji Moti. He returned to Vadod next evening along with his sister via Agas-Anand-Navli stations.

Desai Shanker, accused No. 25, also said that he was not present in Vadod on the day of the offence and was consequently unaware of what took place there on the 12th April. He was not concerned in any way with the crime. Wagu Baji and others deposed to his presence at the tank, because of the enmity they bore towards him. He had gone to Rudel with his cousin Chhagan Ichha, accused No. 24, to see a niece who was ill there.

Dahyabhai Haribhai, accused No. 29, pleading not guilty said that he knew nothing of the charge. Jeeva Jeebhai, Dhulia Nana and Bhaiji Tar have deposed against him because of ill-feeling. He had prosecuted Dhula Nana for a criminal assault and got him convicted. Hence they bore a grudge aaist him and involved him. He was advised by Gagji Nan and other Dharala-leaders to give evidence against the Patidars and warned that if he did not do so he should be prepared to go to jail. He replied "I can't tell falsehood to implicate innocent men."

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

To-day before the second Spcial Tribunal, the examination of the defence witnesses in the Vadod Wire-cutting Case was commenced when Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai pleader for accused No. 3 and 14 put in, as witnesses, one Manilal Rajaram, record-clerk in the District Court to prove formally the record of Darkhast No. 348, which the witness produced in court, regarding the auction sale of property of one Ishwarbhai Dungerbhai.

Ahmedkhan Mohmedkhan, aged 57, now a clerk in the Subordinate Judge Court, Borsad, but who was acting Nazir on the 12th, was the next witness examined to prove the alibi of accused No. 4. He deposed that No. 3, Naran Shanker, was present on 12th April at Borsad at the auction sale, till its end at dusk time. Lots No. 1 and 4 were purchased and signed by him.

Ganpat Gordhan Bailiff, Sub-judge, Court Borsad, next deposed that it was he who conducted the auction sale on 12th and 14th when Naran Shanker was present. The auction sale was begun at 12 noon on the 12th and ended at 7 or 7-30 p.m. He knew accused No. 3 was present till the end when he asked permission to keep articles of purchase where they were. Accused No. 3 then went to Rudel to pass the night there as he wanted to return on the 14th for taking possession of his articles. There was a "hurtal" at Borsad on account of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, but he could say whether it was on 10th, 11th, or 12th.

Natha Bechar, the next witness, deposed that his shop was situated on the verandah of the Paravadi. He was a grain-dealer and his shop remained closed on the 6th and 11th April owing to "hartals." On the 12th idem at about 9 a.m., business was resumed, as it was known that Mr. Gandhi was released. People did not assemble at the Paravadi on the 12th. He said there existed a long-standing enmity between Patidars and Dharalas for the last ten years.

A PATIDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Vallav Goculbhai Patidar was next examined. He corroborated that there were "hartals" on the 6th and 11th April, and the "hartal" on the 12th was ended at about 10 or 11 a.m., as it was known in Vadod that Mr. Gandhi was set free. He affirmed that there were no meetings on the 11th and 12th April at Paravadi, and no horn was blown calling the people to assemble at the Paravadi. He admitted the existence of ill-will between Dharalas and Patidars. In cross examination he said Tulsi Gocul was his brother. He did not know if the arrears of Government dues were paid by him. He did not know whether Tulsi was a Home Ruler.

Then several witnesses, viz., Motibhai Kasandas, Chhotalal Mulji, Paswa Jaga, Vallav Jeeva deposed to the fact that there was no meeting on the 12th at Paravadi and no bugle blown to assemble people at the Paravadi. One witness Jeeva Mathur said he could Vadod, as he was out of Vadod during the period. He went early in the morning of the 6th April to Pamol, a near village, to purchase a bullock returning to Vadod ten days after.

The Court rose for the day when the examination-in-chief of Pallav Jeeva was over.

BURNING OF EXAMINATION MANDAP.

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The first Special Tribunal framed the following charges against Kesea Jesing, Shanker Ghella and Behechar, the three men alleged to be concerned in the burning of the examination *mandap*:—

That on 11th April, 1919, at Ahmedabad, you waged war against H. M. the King by setting fire to the matriculation pandal and burning the tables, chairs, stools, etc., which were placed therein, as also ten tents which had been put up near it causing damage to the extent of Rs. 19,620 to one Purshotam Govindlal as per particular mentioned in the list E-7 and thereby committed offences under Section 121 and Section 436, I. P. C., and within our cognizance.

Defence gave names of six witnesses, but as they could not be produced in the Court to-morrow morning, the hearing of this case was postponed to Friday.

BURNING OF CITY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

The burning of the City Magistrate's Court case was then taken. In this case there are nine accused. One of them is of ten years old.

Khan Saheb Khursedji Hormasji Mistry, Assistant Engineer, deposed that according to old estimates the building's value was Rs. 83,945.

Sept. 11.

The first Tribunal resumed hearing of the case relating to the burning of the City Magistrate's Court. Witness Syed Edroos identified accused Nos. 1 and 2. Chhaganlal, the City Magistrate, deposed having suffered a loss of Rs. 7,651, by the Court's destruction by fire. The witnesses identified the different accused. Accused Mohan, aged ten, was then asked by the Court to cite his witnesses. He said his witness Fateh Mahomed also arrested by Baig, Fozdar, and witness Begha took active part in the riots on 10th April. Drs. Chimanlal Mehta and Solera deposed having treated the accused.

DRINK TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

NEED FOR DESTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of India International Order of Good Templars yesterday, Bro. Dr. Harold Mann was unanimously re-elected Grand Chief Templar. Addressing the Grand Lodge after his installation he said:—I feel that the future of the Grand Lodge is greater than it has ever been and that it must take a very great share in bringing about the destruction of drink traffic in India. That will require energy of every member and the Lodge in the jurisdiction. I believe that in our principles we are the most advanced temperance organisation in the world, and I believe that by adherence to those principles to the very last minute we are going to win the battle which will make the world purer and better.

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She realises, for instance, that if she possibly can, she must nurse her child herself, for she *feels* that with the natural nourishment there passes into that little body an indefinable something that nothing else can give.

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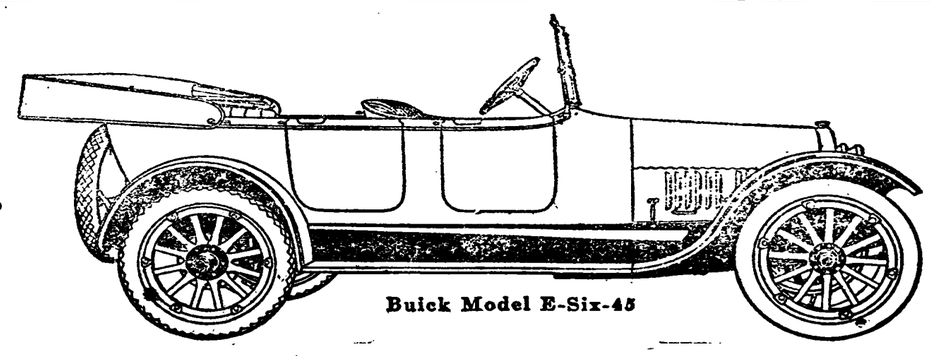

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DETERMINATION OF THE STATUS OF CASTE.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Manchharam Bhiku Patil vs. Dattu and others.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. H. Bettigeri, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia. The facts of the case are contained in the following judgment:—

"The plaintiffs in this case claimed to be the illegitimate sons of one Bhiku and sued to recover by partition their 3/5th share in the moveable and immoveable properties left by Bhiku. The defendant No. 1 is the legitimate son of Bhiku, defendant No. 2 is his grand-son, and defendant No 3 Bhimabai, who died during the pendency of the appeal in this Court, is the widow of Bhiku. Bhiku died in July 1912.

The defence raised was that the parties belonged to the Lewa Patidar caste, and occupied the same status as the Lewa Patidars in Gujarat and that as such they were either Kshatriyas or Vaishyas, but not Sudras for the purposes of inheritance. The other defence raised was that the mother was entitled to a separate share at the partition.

The First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia came to the conclusion that the parties were Shudras, and that according to the Hindu Law the illegitimate sons were entitled to half the share of the legitimate son. He also came to the conclusion that the mother was not entitled to a share; and on the footing of these findings he passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the equitable partition of the property awarding them 3/6th share as claimed by them.

IS MOTHER ENTITLED TO A SHARE?

Two points have been urged in support of the appeal; one is a question of law, and the other is a question of fact. It is urged that the lower Court is wrong in holding that the mother is not entitled to a share when the illegitimate sons divide the property with a legitimate son and grand-son. It is clear, however, that the mother is entitled to a share when the sons divide the property; and the fact that some of the sons dividing the property are the illegitimate sons of her deceased husband cannot make any difference in the application of the rule relating to the mother's share. The mother is entitled to a share when the sons divide the property and it does not matter whether the sons are entitled to divide the property equally or unequally. In view of the fact that the mother is now dead, it is pointed out on behalf of the respondents that the point has no practical importance. There had been no actual division of the property at the time of her death; and the lower Court did not award any share to the mother. According to the decision in Raoji Bhikaji vs. Anant Laxman: I. L. R. 42 Bom. page 335, it is clear that the extent of the share of the three illegitimate sons would be the same now. That point, therefore, does not help the appellants in any way.

A QUESTION OF CASTE.

The second question is whether the lower Court is right in its conclusion that the parties are Sudras. The evidence on this point has been fully discussed on behalf of the appellants; and in view of the facts found by the lower Court as to the customs obtaining in the community to which the parties belong it is not necessary to examine the oral evidence in detail. It is found by the lower Court that the members of the community to which the parties belong "have no Vedic rites and Samskaras prescribed for the twice-born classes among them: that they have not the chief Samskara, Munj, which makes a man Dwija; that they wear the sacred thread only occasionally; that this occasional wearing also is probably of a recent growth; that they have all the customs which one should expect among the Sudras, viz., adoption of a daughter's son, and of a sister's son, divorce, Pat marriage, widow re-marriage and non-tonsure of the widow which are all badges of an inferior or unregenerate caste as observed by the High Court in the I. L. R. 3 Bom. Page 273. The fact that the members of this caste do not ordinarily wear any sacred thread and that all the rites which Dwijas may observe are not observed by them is indecisive. It may be said that many members of the Kshatriya and the Vaishya communities, to one of which the parties claim to belong, do not usually wear any sacred thread, and that even they do not observe all the Brahminical rites. The manner in which the ceremonies are performed is also not very helpful in determining whether the parties are Sudras or not. But the finding as to certain customs obtaining among the Lewa Kunbis of the place or the District to which the parties belong is far more important. The correctness of the findings is not questioned before us. The fact that adoption of a daughter's son or a sister's son is prelavent in this community shows that parties are Sudras, for it is an established rule in this Presidency that the adoption of a sister's son or a daughter's son or a mother's sister's son is permissible only among Sudras without any proof of any special custom in favour of such adoptions. It is not suggested that the practice is based upon any special custom in this case. It is possible, however, to suggest that such a practice is attributaple to a special custom. That could not be said of the practice of divorce. Pat marriage and widow re-marriage which supports the conclusion of the lower court. It is clear that the caste in which these customs are proved to obtain, can reasonably and properly be treated as Sudras, and the inference of the lower Court based on these facts appears to me to be right. The oral evidence adduced by the plaintiffs goes to show that the parties are Sudras. In fact one witness who is an elderly man and a 'Bhavband' of the deceased Bhiku admits that he considers himself a Sudra. The evidence of the school-master (Exhibit 103), which appears to be reliable helps the plaintiff's case.

RECENT HITORY OF CASTE.

The parties are Lewa Bunbis residing at Chandev in the East Khandesh District. The evidence led on behalf of the defendants does not appear to me to establish any fact of any real value which could afford a reasonable answer to the inference suggested by the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiffs. The important witnesses examined on behalf of the defendants are Lewa Kengis of other districts; and their evidence is not of much use. It is urged, however, that apart from the oral evidence historically the Lewa Kunbis in the Khendish District belong to the same stock as the Lewa Knnbis of Gujerat, that they migrated from Gujerat some centuries ago, that they must be accorded the same status which the Lewa Patidars occupy in Gujerat, and that the Lewa Patidars in Gujerat are Kshatriyas or Vaisyas. Several passages from the Bombay Gazettees VI. IX part I (Gujarat Population) and Vol. XII (Khandesh) have been cited to us to show the origin and history of the Lewa Patidars in Gujerat and that the Lewa Kunbis migrated to Khandesh some centuries ago. It is needless in my opinion to examine these passages in any detail, and to express any opinion as to the status of the Lewa Patidars or Kunbis in Gujerat. Assuming for the sake of argument that the community to which the parties belong originally migrated from Gujerat several centuries ago and that the Lewa Kunbis of Gujerat are not Sudras, it does not necessarily follow that they have retained in modern times the same custom and status as the Lewa Kunbis in Gujerat may have retained. The recent history of the caste, as disclosed in the evidence shows the adoption of customs which are indicative of their present status as Sudras, and that in my opinion is sufficient for the purpose of this case. It is to be noted that the caste to which the parties belong and which used to be described originally as Kunbi caste has recently been decribed according to the evidence as Lewa Kunbis; and it seems to me that an attempt has been made on behalf of the defendants to show, if possible, a higher status with a view to escape the liability in the present suit. The description of the caste "Pajna Kunbis" which was originally given to this caste, has apparently been changed to "Lewa Kunbis" during the last 20 years. It seems to me on the evidence that the caste to which the parties belong are Sudras, whatever may have been the real status of the ancestors who migrated from Gujerat.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

It is no doubt true that the test of occupation may be applied in determining the status of a particular caste. If that is applied in this case, it may be urged that the occupation of agriculture does not necessarily indicate that the parties are Sudras, as the occupation of agriculture is permissible to the Vaishya caste according to the ancient texts: But according to those texts, agriculture as an occupation was permitted to the Sudra also. It is a matter of common knowledge that among cultivating classes there are many Sudras; and the fact that the Lewa Kunbis are generally agriculturists is by itself not sufficient to establish that they are not or cannot be Sudras. The conclusion that the parties are Sudras is supported by the remarks in Steel's Law and Custom of Hindu Castes at pages 100 and 101 relating to Kunbis. I am satisfied that the conclusion reached by the lower court that the parties in this case are Sudras is correct and that the special rule laid down in the Mitaxshara allowing illegitimate sons ceratin share in the property of their father must be applied to this case. I would therefore confirm the decree of the lower court and dismiss the appeal with costs."

Mr. Jayakar with Messrs. Amin and Desai and Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. D. G. Dalvi for the appellants.

Mr. S. S. Patker for the respondent 2.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

VALIDITY OF WILL IN QUESTION.

Ghansham R. Nadgauda vs. Kamalabai and others.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, District Judge of Bijapur, who dismissed the application holding that the signature on the Will could not be the signature of Gurrurao.

The facts are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

This was an application for letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Will of one Gurrurao dated the 10th March, 1915. Certain facts which may be taken as admitted are that Gurrurao was suffering from blood poisoning and certainty from the beginning of March he was seriously ill. On the 8th March a draft Will was prepared at the instruction of Gurrurao. A second draft Will was prepared from the original. The terms of the draft were read over to Gurrurao and he approved of them. A blank was left for the name of the Executor. The Will is said to have been signed by Gurrurao on the evening of the 10th two hours before he died. It was attested by respectable witnesses whose evidence was believed by the learned judge in the trial Court. That is to say he considered that they were credible witnesses and there was no reason why they should have given evidence which was not true. At the same time the learned judge considered that what purported to be the signature of Gurrurao was so unlike what Gurrurao ever had written before that he was bound to come to the conclusion that it was not Gurrurao's signature. The only other alternative to that was that Gurrurao's signature was a forgery. The learned judge having come to that conclusion did not deal with the second issue whether Gurrurao was in a sound and disposing state of mind. This is an ordinary case according to the petitioner's evidence where a Will has been prepared according to the testator's instruction and was placed before him for his signature when he was certainly extremely ill and there will be nothing extraordinary in the theory assuming that the testator signed it that his signature would bear traces of his illness. But in the face of the evidence of the attesting witnesses we can scarcely go so far as to say that the testator was so unconscious of knowing what he was doing that when he traced some letters on the paper he did not understand that he was signing the Will. If there was any element of suspicion in the case then no doubt we should have scrutinized the evidence more carefully. In this case we may take it that the testator knew that he wanted to make a Will. He had given instructions to make a Will. The Will had been drawn up and he had read and approved of it. And therefore his condition of mind would not be required to be so eminently active when he signed the document as it would be if he was required to understand the contents of a document which he had never seen before. In my opinion the evidence of these attesting witnesses is sufficient to show that the testator knew that he was putting his signature to a document which embodied the instruction given on the 8th March. But if we believe the evidence of the attesting witnesses and we see no reason why we should not do so then there is an end of the respondent's case. We therefore think that the appeal should be allowed and direct that the Letters of Administration with the Will annexed be granted to the petitioner. The appellant must get the costs of their appeal and the respondent should pay the costs incurred by the petitioner in the lower court owing to the respondent's opposing the grant.

Sir Chimanlal with Mr. K. H. Kelkar and Mr. Y. N. Nadkerni appeared for the appellant.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. H. B. Gamaste and Mr. R. A. Gagiedar appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1472-19—Little & Co., Pohoomal Brothers a firm v. Esardas Lilladhar, Pandia & Co., Part heard. 2-9-19.

1365-15—Payne & Co., The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Jiva Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

S C Ct 303-1265-17—Payne & Co., The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Jiva Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

481-18—Kharas & Co., Domonic M D Cruz & ors v. Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker & anr, Dubash & Co.

1144-18—Moti & Devi, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v. Messrs Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

1070-19—Mirza M & M, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Salum Khanbia Bakshikhan.

1073-19—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Monji v. Joshi Ratanlal Sadashiv & Co. a firm, Pandia & Co.

955-19—Dubash & Co., Jamnadas Khetsey v. Haridas Rupji, Bhimji & Co.

555-19—Mans H M & Co., Gokuldas Girdharlal & anr v. Bholanath Keshavlal & ors, M B Chothia.

1022-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Chimanram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Vilasrai Laxminaraven a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1857-18—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Machoria Rammaji a firm v. Sulchand Shivram & anr, Ragh N & Co.

1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal & Bros. a firm, Daph F & D.

1756-18—Captain & V. Haidujl Krishnaji a firm v. Nathumal Ladhaji & anr, Pandia & Co.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—

8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address.—

Janmashtami Building,
Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegram:—
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PUNJAB ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

INCLUSION OF 3RD. INDIAN MEMBER URGED.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

An overflow public meeting was held this evening in the Town Hall to consider the question of high prices in Bengal, to express disappointment at the composition of the Commission to enquire into the Punjab affairs and urge upon the inclusion of a third Indian member on the Commission, to protest against the proposal of an Indemnity Act, to ask for the release of persons convicted in connection with the recent disturbances and also to urge upon the Government to prevent dismemberment of Turkey. Mr. Motilal Ghose presided.

Referring to the Punjab affairs, he said their one object was to discuss the unfortunate disturbances in the Punjab and the horrors that had been perpetrated there. It is admitted that hundreds of people, mostly innocent, lost their lives during the recent events; it is also admitted that, hundreds of innocent and respectable people were put to all sorts of indignity and harassment, but in the whole of the Viceroy's speech there is not one single word of sympathetic reference to the fate of these unfortunate people.

Regarding the Committee of Enquiry, he said "The Indian public are not satisfied with the kind of committee which has Excellency has proposed. We wanted that investigation should be by a Commission consisting wholly of persons unconnected with the Indian Administration. Practically speaking, it is the Government of India which will be on its trial. Therefore it would be worse than useless if this commission were to consist of persons who are in a position of utter dependence upon the Government of India. This Commission so far from allaying the irritation of the public mind will only add to our accumulated sense of wrong and bitterness. The public will naturally suspect that it is a whitewashing committee and I certainly cannot say they will be far from wrong in their suspicion.

Referring to the proposed Indemnity Bill, Mr. Motilal Ghose asked, "Would it not have been more seemly and decent to have waited till after the Committee of Enquiry had finished its investigation and submitted its report? First establish that there was a state of rebellion in Punjab and then we shall grant that there may be some justification for an Indemnity Bill.

The chairman then referred to the Turkish question and the scarcity in Bengal. Resolutions were adopted, asking for an enquiry into the question of scarcity, protesting against dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, expressing disappointment at the composition of the Commission to enquire into the Punjab affairs and urging upon the Government to include a third Indian member on the Commission, protesting against the Indemnity Bill and asking for the release of persons convicted in connection with recent disturbances.

PUNJAB COMMITTEE AND INDEMNITY BILL.

HYDERABAD CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad held under the auspices of the Citizens' Association and, three Home Rule Leagues passed two resolutions:—First, recording disappointment that instead of a Royal Commission, a Committee has been appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the Punjab events and expressing dissatisfaction at the personnel of the Committee, urging the appointment of peoples' representatives on it elected by the All-India Congress Committee, and the Muslim League Council and urging the necessity of giving the Committee the power to revise the sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunals; second, emphatically condemning the proposal to introduce an Indemnity Bill, as it would embarass the Committee and render its work valueless and expressing the opinion of the meeting that if a premature Indemnity Bill was rushed through with the help of an official majority in the face of strong public opposition it was sure to excite a sarong feeling of discontent, which might lead to undesirable results.

PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

A public meeting will be held at Rifahiam on Saturday to express dissatisfaction at the constitution of the Commission of Enquiry into the recent disturbances in the Punjab and to urge the appointment of Parliamentary Commission, and (2) to protest against the introduction of the proposed Indemnifying Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council.

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION URGED.

MADRAS PROTEST AGAINST INDEMNITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

At a public meeting held last evening at the Gokhale Hall, Dr. S. Subramania Iyer presiding, resolutions were passed stating that the Commission of Enquiry, in connection with the Punjab affairs announced by the Viceroy in his opening speech at the Council, entirely fails to meet the needs of the situation, asking for the appointment, by His Majesty's Government, of an independent Royal Commission, protesting against the introduction of the Indemnity Bill, urging His Majesty's Government to direct the Government of India not to proceed with the Bill until the conclusion of the Commission's enquiry and appealing to the people of the Presidency to make the Punjab week worthy by the demonstration of their sympathy with the sufferings of their brethren in the Punjab.

Dr. Subramania Iyer, in his speech, said to refrain from protecting against the Indemnify Bill, from any motives of policy, with reference to the inpending political changes, would simply be to shame themselves before the whole of the civilised world. Among those that took part in the proceedings were Mr. G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari, the Hon. Mr. T. E. Rama Chandra Iyer and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

HOPES TO CONCLUDE TAKING EVIDENCE BY OCT. 7.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A Simla press communique states:—The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms is not likely to hear any future delegates proceeding to England with a view to giving evidence and hopes to conclude the taking of evidence within one week of resuming its sittings on 1st October 1919.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Bengal Government have replied to a representation made by the European Association regarding the acquisition of premises No. 7 Middleton Street, Calcutta, for official residence of the Chief Justice of Bengal. The letter says that the Government propose to proceed with the acquisition of the property for this purpose as in the opinion of the Local Government an officer in that position should not be left to chance and private negotiation whether he is able to secure suitable accommodation. The house which is under acquisition has been occupied by the present Chief Justice for some time past and a continuance of his tenancy is therefore no innovation, even if it is argued—which the Local Government do not admit—that the Government officers whose duties require their residence in Calcutta are not entitled to participate in the house accommodation ordinarily available. The development of the land owned by the Government at Porabazar has been delayed by uncertainties as to the use to which it could best be put and by the high cost of building during the war.

OFFICERS RE-EMPLOYED DURING WAR.

TO BE PROMOTED UNDER TIME SCALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that a Royal Warrant will be issued shortly under the terms of which officers re-employed during the war by the Government of India after retirement or resignation from the Indian Army or the Indian Medical Service may be promoted under the time scale in force in the Indian Army and the Indian Medical Service, and may be permitted to count towards promotion all service which reckoned for promotion previous to retirement or resignation, as well as service rendered since re-employment. The Secretary of State has intimated further that this ruling will apply to the officers who offered their services voluntarily as well as to officers who were compulsorily recalled.

"UNITED INDIA."

WEEKLY TO BE STARTED BY MRS. BESANT IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The "New India" writes to say that a weekly newspaper called "United India" to serve Indian interests will be started in London by Mrs. Besant from 1st October next. The policy of the paper will be the attainment by India of responsible Government in successive stages and Home Rule within British Commonwealth.

AHMEDABAD FIRST TRIBUNAL.

CASE OF HOUSE-BREAKING AND DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The first special tribunal has framed charges against the five persons who are being prosecuted with house-breaking and dacoity as follows:—That you on and about the 11th of April 1919, at Ahmedabad, did break into the house of K. B. Husseinkhan Dhanekhan, and committed dacoity therefrom of property mentioned in lists E. 8 and 9 and thereby committed an offence under section 395 I.P.C. and within our cognizance.

In the alternative that subsequently to the said date at Ahmedabad you dishonestly received and retained the aforesaid property, or portions thereof mentioned in punchnamas Ex 17, 15, 18, 20 and 22 respectively knowing or having reason to believe that possessions thereof had been transferred by dacoity and thereby committed an offence under section 412 I.P.C. and within our cognizance.

Ghella Desai, the first accused in a written statement submitted that the stable from which the property was found was accessible to many persons. The prosecution witnesses were all Hotelwallas and so under the influence of the police. He further submitted that he had a quarrel with witness Jiwan and that nothing was found from his house when the police searched it.

Nuru Abdul Rehma, the second accused stated that the house from which the property was alleged to have been found was not in his occupation or possession. There was no evidence against him except the punchnama. He lived at Lal Durwaza and not at Kalupur. The house from which the property was found was occupied by others.

Nathu Vali, the third accused submitted that he did not know anything about the bodice. He lived in the lower part of the house and the upper part was occupied by his brother. Many persons visited the house for purchasing milk. The room always remained open and servants and others took out grass. He was innocent.

Gulam Nabi, the fourth accused admitted that the articles shown to him were found from his house, but they were found fallen near the Kalupore gate and for the fear of a house search they were thrown in a tank.

Abdul Rehman, the fifth accused also admitted that he had brought the pieces of broken chairs and other articles from Kalipore Chakla and had concealed them in his house.

SEVEN DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

After these statements were recorded seven defence witnesses were examined, who deposed in favour of the accused.

Amongst these seven witnesses one was Bai Nani the wife of accused No. 1, Ghella. She deposed that on the day of riot her husband was at his master's house and he had enmity with the prosecution witness Jivan, tea shop-keeper, because he made jokes about her.

The pleaders for the defence then addressed the court.

Mr. Muljibhoy D. Solanki, pleader for accused No. 1, argued that the complainant should have proved that the articles in question which are most ordinary and which could be found from anybody's house were his. But he had not done so and so there was no case against accused No. 1. He further criticised the evidence of prosecution witnesses who were all hotelwallas and hence under the police thumb. He said that the witness Jivan had a quarrel with accused Ghella and so he could not be believed. There was no case against accused No. 1.

Mr. Hormasji P. Chahewalla for accused No. 2, Meru Abdul Rehman, argued that the prosecution had not proved that the room from which articles 18 to 22 were found was in the occupation or possession of accused No. 2. Not a single witness had been called by the prosecution to prove this.

Mr. Kemp in addressing the Court on behalf of the Crown said that there was no reason why the police should put up evidence against accused No. 1. The story put up by the defence against Jivan was fanciful and could not be believed. The defence story regarding the disposal of articles in the stable was not at all probable. He criticised the deposition of Abdul Latif, the defence witness. His evidence did not help the case. According to him he could not have seen the accused.

PLAGUE REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The plague report for the week ending 30th August states that there were 746 deaths, against 1,043 seizures, in the whole of India. The Provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency and Sindh 223 deaths, Madras 77, Bihar and Orissa 5, the United Provinces 20, the Punjab 4, Burma 44, the Central Provinces 108, Mysore 121, Hyderabad State 94, Central India 6. There is no rise in total mortality over the figures recorded last week, but a fresh infection is reported from one district in the United Provinces, one district in the Punjab, and one district in the Central Provinces. During the month of August 2,588 deaths were recorded against 5,083 in 1918 and a mean for 20 years of 12,340.

NEW URDU DAILY IN ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

A new Urdu daily paper will be published in Allahabad next month under the editorship of Mr. Ananda Deva Prasad alias Anand Singh Joshi of Ghazipore. The paper will be called "Rastgo" and it is announced that it will be a national organ with staunch advocecy of loyalty to the King-Emperor, Swaraj, Swadeshi, National Education and Hindu-Muslim unity as its policy.

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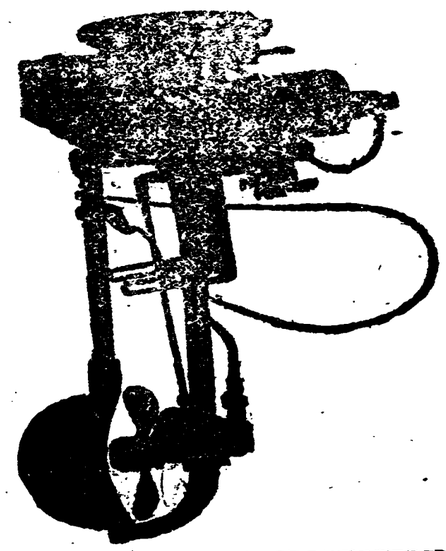

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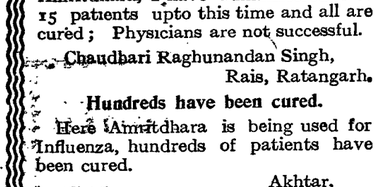

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UDATARA RIOT CASE

RECRUITING OPERATIONS IN SATARA DIST.

TRIAL OF 30 VILLAGERS.

Before Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Karad Sub-Division, the hearing being resumed on the 8th instant of the case in which thirty villagers of Udatara, Virmada, Sarjapur and Kalamba in Wai Taluka, Satara District, are being tried in connection with an alleged attempt to resume a military recruit on the 10th May 1918, the third witness, Shripati Jagtap, deposed in his examination-in-chief, as follows :—

Two or four days before the Akashat-triteeya, when I was in my fields, Dhondi Patil cried aloud, "Our man is caught as a recruit; come all for assistance, if you are the sons of your fathers." Many people followed him. I was one of them. The Mamlatdar's tanga came from Virmada Road. Dhondi Patil said, "Stop, the tanga and smash the Mamlatdar." Some said, "Make no haste." Afterwards, two pattawallas and Joshi, the recruit, were seen. Dhondi said, "Smash the Pattewallas, what are you waiting for?" The Pattewallas, with folded hands, requested not to be beaten and said, they could take away the man. Accused 1. 2 and 5 then beat Gulab Pattewalla. All joined. We all then repaired to Virmada, in a temple; there Sathe lectured, "that what had been done was just the right thing; remain firm." Aba Patil and the Kulkarni said, "If you remain united, no man can be caught." We did not disclose the matter to anybody for two or three months. I told this to Mahajani, sub-inspector, and Babukaka

THE RESCUE.

To Mr. Karandikar in cross-examination witness Shripati Maruti said :—

The Mamlatdar's tanga was going at the usual trotting grit and not slowly. We passed by the Mamlatdar's tanga. Among the group in which I was, there were not accused Nos. 4, 8, 9, 20 22 and people from villages other than Udtara were not there. Accused 5 was saying, "run, run hold, hold," and some said "obstruct the Mamlatdar's tanga," some said, "do not obstruct it." This was done when the Mamlatdar's tanga was just near the bridge over the streamlet, between Udatara and Virmada. The Mamlatdar's tanga did not stop, but went away. We saw the recruit peons on the Satara side of the place, where the road from Limb crosses the main road and goes on to Raigon. The peons were ahead by nearly half a mile. They were three in number. Bala Tatya joined in the row. I do not remember to have seen him among us before that. I had started to rescue the recruit, but I myself did nothing in furtherance of the object; as others did nothing, I also did nothing. Nobody shouted and called them. I saw people from other villages as I saw Bala Tatya in the row. While returning, I was with the sepoys. Except Rau and Dnyanu (witnesses), all went to Virmada; I did not say to anybody, "You shou not go to Virmada, but go to Udatara." I cannot read and write. I told the sub-inspector about the Virmada incident in Ashad or Shravan. I and Bala Tatya were present in the Virmada Chavdi out of the witnesses. I took oath solemnly with others. Accused No. 2 spoke, "that these Talatees in order to win the good grace of the superiors, give names of persons as recruits in their absence. The Kulkarnis were good natured and the Talatees have no compassion for villagers. The Government catches hold of recruits; we should try to send women and men should not be sent, and if we assist like this people, will not be taken away by force. We should remain of one mind and should not divulge." I do not remember anything he spoke. Between us, Bala Tatya and myself had no talk over this matter. I saw Bala Tatya there. He had nothing in his hand. From that place, we started at once to Udatara. Dagadu was with us. About lamp-light I reached home. Dagadu went with us up to Kaleshwar Temple. Khandu was a Talati in our village. We did not go out on that night.

WHAT HAPPENED AT CHAVDI.

I was called by the sub-inspector, so I went to the Chavdi. The police called me and told me that, I should not go for bringing water. About 20/25 people of Udatara were in the Chavdi. The sub-inspector was in the Chavdi and also four police—Shripati Patil, and Dagadu No. 9, Dnyanu No. 27, Madhao No. 15, Ganpat No. 8, Mahadu No. 29 and also 25 persons were there. Almost all the accused were there. The sub-inspector did not ask anybody to identify anybody at that time. Shinde, recruiter, was there in the Chavdi. I cannot remember that there was any karkun. I did not say anything to the sub-inspector, who too did not ask anything of us. This was at 7 in the morning. I was standing near the Chavdi for a considerable time. The sub-inspector said to Shripati Patil to collect men and show him the assailants. Shripati was standing on an "otta" near the Chavdi. Shripati Patil started at the mob, but he said, "I would call them". Shripati called these people in the Chavdi and they were there for a short time. The Fouzdar asked, who and from where they came. The Fouzdar said, "You can go away, I have come to investigate yesterday's case." The Udatara people stayed at the Chavdi and the others went away. After the sub-inspector left, all the Udatara people got up. I left with the Udatara people. Why, I cannot say. I left the village with a view to stop them for a short time. I repaired to my house, and took my meals. I then left of my own accord. I supplied "Chatani" towards the general dinner, and then went round to collect "chatani" for all the people. I collected it from Maliwada, which I took to the temple where, the sifting of the rice was going on. There were about 250 people; the leaves were not spread for the dishes. I went home and stayed till midday, when I again visited the temple. I was in the temple till 2 or 3 p.m. The Kumbhars were cooking. I again supplied bread. I placed the bread at 3 p.m. There were 25 people. I do not recollect, if the leaves were spread for the dishes. I did not see the sub-inspector till I returned with the bread. I collected bread from the Mali-house only. Others also brought bread, but I do not know who. Then the people were leaving the temple. I also heard the shouting "Ali was caught", and hence I ran with the men.

PUNITIVE POLICE QUARTERED.

I saw Ali and Fouzdar standing together at Maharwada. They were both going together abrest. I could not hear what they were talking. I did not see the sub-inspector taking out any papers; he ran into the field and threw away his coat. I was near the Foujdar some 25 feet away. I saw the sub-inspector sitting down. I did not say to the people, "Do not beat the sub-inspector," neither did I try to rescue the sub-inspector; I had no intention to beat the sub-inspector. Dhondi Patil and Shripati Patil rescued the Sub-Inspector. Just as other men were standing there, I stood there. I did not see any one touching anyone or moving the sub-inspector's clothes, I went along with the mob to the road. I did not intend to beat anybody. Just as other people went, I also went. I was standing near the Dharamshalla with the object of assaulting the Mamlatdar, as other people were standing. I did not follow the mob directly to the temple, but stopped for a while at my house to water the cattle. Afterwards I went to the temple to take food. I did not speak to Mr. Karandikar that he had done so.

Punitive Police.—After two or three days of the riot, punitive police were quartered on our village. I paid 6—8 as. on or about 11th July, 1919. The punitive police is still in the village consisting of a sub-inspector, one havaldar and 10 to 15 police.

WITNESS' RELATIONS WITH ACCUSED

I did not know whether Dagadu was examined before any officers; I always go to Mr. Sathe's house, probably on every bazar day. Since a year ago, I was a cart-driver from Udatara to Wai. I did not go to Wai on the day when the Joshi boy was taken. There was a civil suit between accused No. 3 and myself, and it was ultimately decided against me. Hari Mahar, accused No. 14, had filed a criminal complaint against me. Shripati Patil had arrested my father in an arson case. My father died 20 years ago. Babu Shankar, sub-inspector of Medha, was sub-inspector of the P. Police. He was there from the very beginning before his transfer; I spoke to him about 15 days ago The punitive police are lodging at Badodekar's wada. I was serviceable to the punitive police and got money. I got Rs. 35. Receipts were accordingly passed. A well was dug up in the Kudali river and a contract was given to me. I had never done such work before. I was offered Rs. 95 for erecting two shades and cow-dunging of the Badodekar's wada. About two or three months after I was given the contract for these works. The people in the village were asked to do the above work, but when they declined, this was given to me. I did not see accused No. 16 before the day of the offence and also on the 11th and 12th of May, 1918. I saw accused No. 1, on the 11th, when other villagers were obstructed from going to their own village. I saw accused No. 6, both at Virmada and also in connection with Khandu's resignation. I saw accused No. 17, both at Virmada and Udatara. I do not remember that I have asked assistance against Shripati. Waman had purchased my property at an auction sale. The suit mentioned above related to this and it was decided against me.

There were many other members of the family still in our village expept those that are before the Court. The list that was read out some fortnight before, by Khando, related to persons who were called by the Mamlatdars for other purposes and not for recruiting purposes. There was a comman understanding between us all that all should go and rescue a man who might be taken away. The next day I went along with others because there was a report that Ali was arrested. People said to me that the sub-inspector had arrested Ali.

Questioned, whether it was agreed that they should assemble when a man is taken away for recruiting or even if taken away by Police, witness said, "yes."

Mr. Karandikar objected to the question being asked as leading.

I always went to Mr. Sathe, accused No. 1's house, because he is a money-lender in our village. There was a quarrel between 8 Mahars of our village and myself. The case was summarily dismissed by the Police.

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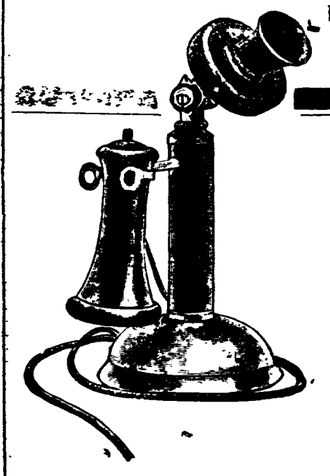

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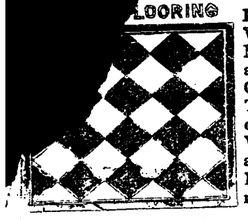

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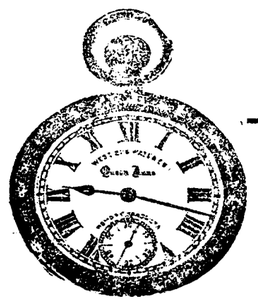

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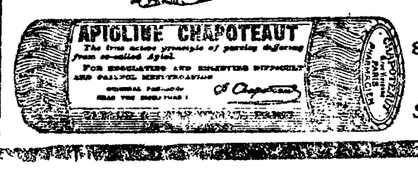

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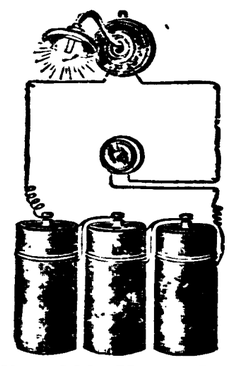

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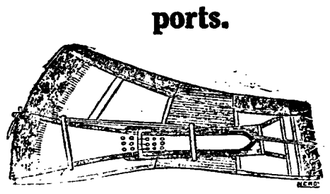

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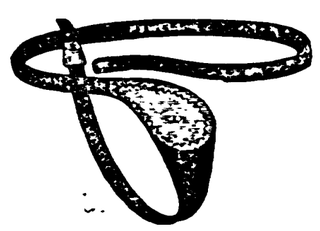

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DIRECTORS

MATHURADAS VISONJI, Esq.
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS, Esq.
GOCULDAS JADAVJI, Esq.
HANSRAJ DAMODHAR TOPRANI, Esq.
LAKHMIDAS R. TAIRSEE Esq., B.A.
BHIMJI N. DALAL Esq., B.A., LL.B.
RATANSHI MOOLJI, Esq., (CHAIRMAN).

HEAD OFFICE:

Krishna Building, opp. Bhatia Baug, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

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